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The Antiquary

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*"I love everything
that's old: old friends,
old times, old manners,
old books, old wine."*

Goldsmith

An Illustrated
Magazine
devoted to
the study of
the Past

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The East India Company's Hospital at Poplar.
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Notes on the Early Churches of South Essex.
Notes and Queries.
Replies—Reviews.

Contents of the March issue (Vol. XII., No. 45).

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The Antiquary.



JULY, 1910.

Notes of the Month.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on June 2, the following gentlemen were elected Fellows: C. H. Jenkinson, C. E. Bradshaw Bowles, Horace Wilmer, Reginald C. Thompson, E. Thurlow Leeds, and A. E. Henderson; Honorary Fellows: Count R. de Lasteyrie, Joseph Déchelette, Camille Enlart, E. Lefèvre-Pontalis, Professor Dr. Ritterling, and Professor Dr. A. von Domaszewski.

The inaugural meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies was held on June 3. Dr. F. G. Kenyon presided, and moved the first resolution—that the Society be formed. He pointed out that one of the practical difficulties was the multiplication of societies, which more or less appealed to the same class of people. But none of the existing societies provided exactly what was required, more especially the publication of a journal devoted to the study of Roman art and antiquities, a library, and a place where lantern slides could be stored. The resolution was seconded by Sir Archibald Geikie, and was carried unanimously. Professor F. Haverfield moved: "That the object of the Society be to deal with the archaeology, art, and history, of Italy and the Roman Empire down to about A.D. 700 by publishing a journal, forming a library, holding meetings, assisting (as soon as funds allow) the British School at Rome, and generally promoting the better knowledge and understanding of the Roman world." He pointed out why the

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new Society would end its activity with the opening of the Middle Ages. The fields of Mediæval and Renaissance art and history were too wide to be included in the same area as Classical Roman studies. They were well provided with special journals, and the papers of the School at Rome would, as before, be open to articles dealing with them; indeed, if these papers dealt with post-classical subjects, and with such classical subjects as concerned more especially the topography, etc., of Rome and its neighbourhood, the harmony between the new Society and the School at Rome would be complete. He passed on to explain the scheme by which the Hellenic and Roman societies would (it was hoped) unite to found one library of classical history, art, and archaeology. Such union would promote economy and result in the formation of a very valuable collection of books, and he would add the hope that, if this collection could by any chance be brought under one roof with the library of the Society of Antiquaries, yet more economy and efficiency would follow. Lastly, he emphasized the need of supporting the British School at Rome, the one representative of British learning in the Italian capital. The Hellenic Society supported the School at Athens; the new Society would play a part of almost national usefulness by helping to make the School at Rome more prosperous and efficient.

At a meeting of the Society of Arts on June 1, Mr. Sydney Perks, the City Surveyor, read a most interesting paper, fully illustrated with lantern slides, on "The Restoration and Recent Discoveries at the Guildhall, London," Dr. Philip Norman presiding. A digest of the paper, with an illustration of a recently discovered passage, appeared in the *City Press*, June 4, while a fuller report, with a number of striking illustrations, was printed in the *Builder* of the same date.

During June a very fine exhibition of English mediæval alabaster work was held at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House. The object of the exhibition was to illustrate the important industry of works in alabaster which flourished in England, principally at Nottingham and in Derbyshire, throughout the

2 H

fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and earlier half of the sixteenth century. The material was used for monumental effigies and small bas-relief tables, which were built up as reredoses. Alabaster was selected, apparently for its ease in working, altogether apart from its costliness and beauty of texture, as both monumental effigies and tables were painted, with the exception of the hands and face. The collection of actual specimens on exhibition was not extensive, but representative, and included some very fine examples. These were supplemented by a large collection of photographs illustrating the application of alabaster to monumental uses.



The Cambrian Archaeological Association will hold its meeting this year at Llandrindod in the week beginning August 22. A novelty will be the use of motor char-à-bancs for excursion purposes.



The Dean and Chapter of Westminster have opened to the public, on payment of a small fee, the Norman Undercroft. This is a range of five vaulted bays, entered from the "Dark" Cloister, which by the removal of partitions have been made into one long chamber. The Undercroft forms the substructure of the old dormitory of the monks, part of which is now Westminster School, and is adjacent to the Pyx Chapel, which is part of the same substructure. The great interest of these buildings lies in the fact that they form the only complete portion now remaining of Edward the Confessor's building. In this chamber have been collected various relics. Those which will excite most interest are the remains of the old effigies of Kings and Queens—the earliest being that of King Edward III.—which were carried at their funerals, and then placed upon their hearses in the Abbey. The rest are chiefly architectural fragments, among which is conspicuous a tentative reconstruction of three arches of the old Norman arcade. Two good views of the Undercroft were given in the *Builders' Journal* of June 8.



The Berlin *Archaeologischer Anzeiger* in May contained an important article from the pen of Professor Adolf Schulten giving details of the result of his last excavation campaign on

the site of ancient Numantia, in Northern Spain. Up to 1909 Professor Schulten had excavated the three Roman camps of Marcellus, Quintus Pompeius, and Scipio Æmilianus, all situated on Castillejo Hill; but the work of excavating the large fortified Roman camp 6 kilometres east of Numantia, at the modern village of Renieblas, remained to be done. This camp, it was assumed, was built by the Consul Fulvius Nobilior in 153 B.C.; and if so, it was here also that the catastrophe of Mancinus took place later. According to Professor Schulten, his last year's excavations have placed this assumption beyond dispute.



The camp, the fortifications of which are extremely well preserved, lies on a hill known as La Gran Atalaya, and covers a space 700 metres long by 300 broad. It contained barrack accommodation for a legion and auxiliaries, and overlooked the whole Numantian Plain, though itself screened from observation. All the buildings are carried out in local limestone, of which immense blocks, very accurately trimmed, were used; but the stones are held together merely with clay, the manner of building being exactly the same as that of the modern peasants of the same locality. The walls in part are nearly 3 feet thick, and every 30 or 40 metres rise towers, each about 20 square metres in area. The camp had five gates, also defended by towers formed by turns in the wall. All the material parts of a Roman field-fortress—the prætorium, forum, quæstorium, via principalis, and, of course, barracks—are traceable. The barracks are arranged for the four different classes of troops exactly in the manner described by Polybius. Attached to the main camp there stretched, both in the west and in the south-east, to a length of 1,700 metres, rows of annexed buildings.



The main camp has accommodation for exactly one legion. There is no trace of accommodation for the second legion of the Consular Army, as the annexed buildings were plainly destined for Latin auxiliaries. Professor Schulten finds the explanation of this in the fact that in the Battle of Vulcanalia, fought on August 23, 153 B.C., 6,000 men, or more than a whole legion,

had perished. The orientation of all the buildings is east, facing the quarter where the sun rises at the end of August. This, says Dr. Schulten, indicates that the camp was laid out at the end of August; and this assumption agrees with Appian, who says the camp was begun three days after the defeat. A further excavation on this camp will be carried out this summer. In addition to it, the excavators also discovered on the hill of Renieblas remains of a second, more extensive, and later Roman camp. This camp is about 800 metres long by 500 broad, and consists of a circuit of walls flanked by towers and bastions, but without any barracks. It differs materially from the camp of the Consul Fulvius Nobilior. Instead of the flanking towers which guarded the gates of the latter, its main gate is covered by a "tutulus," or wall built transversely some metres in front, so as to prevent a direct rush on the entry. Who constructed this fortification is a matter not yet cleared up.

The Royal Commission on Welsh Monuments and Antiquities is showing much activity. The secretary, Mr. Edward Owen, says, with regard to Montgomeryshire, that the researches which have been going on for some months past have revealed much ignorance of the county history. The report on Montgomeryshire will be issued early next year, and will probably cover more than 200 pages. It will be a complete inventory of all the historical and archaeological remains in each parish, the parishes being dealt with alphabetically. Mr. Owen predicts that it will be a mine of information for future historical and archaeological students.

The Commissioners recently visited Flintshire and certain portions of the adjoining county of Denbighshire. They visited the fine British camp called Moelygaer, situated above the village of Rhosesmor, and afterwards proceeded to the ruins of Basingwerk Abbey, which are being gradually reduced by the action of the weather and the growth of vegetation. After a visit to St. Winifred's Chapel and Well, the Commissioners went to Dyserth Castle, situate at the northern termination of the Flintshire Hills, which is threatened with destruction by the working

of a stone-quarry. The party visited representative examples of the great camps upon the Clwydian range, ascending Moelygaer and Moeltenlli. The elaborate defences of Moelygaer received a careful examination. Llanarmon Church was also visited, as well as Ruthin Church. Two interesting examples of Romano-British sites on Tomen-y-faedre and Tomen-y-rhodwydd, both in the Lordship of Yale, came in for careful examination, the unusually perfect character of the latter position eliciting the warm admiration of the Commissioners.

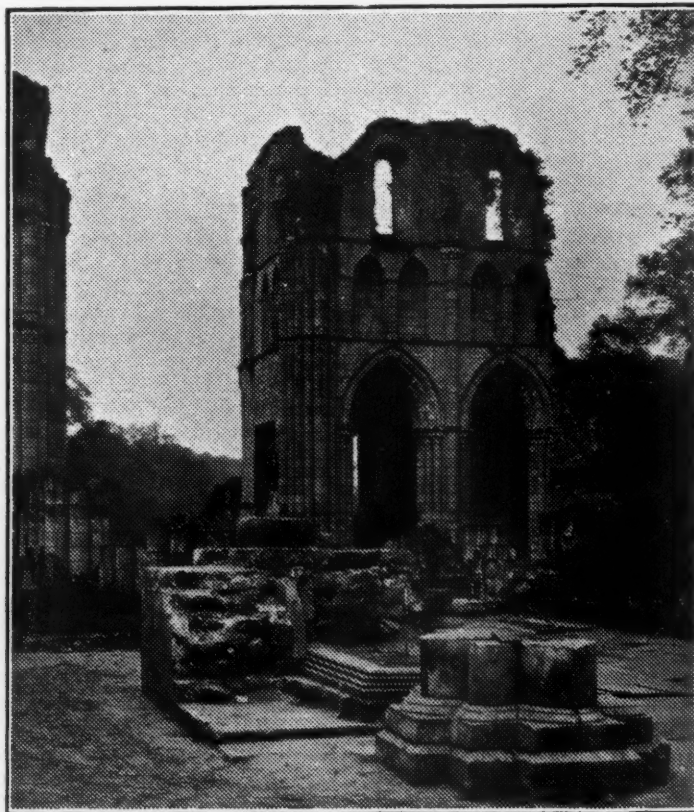
At a meeting of the Commission held in London on June 8, Sir John Rhys in the chair, Dr. Robert Cochrane, the President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, gave important evidence and made some valuable suggestions.

We have received the annual report, 1909, of the Horniman Museum and Library at Forest Hill (price 1d.), issued by the London County Council. The year was marked by the generous offer of Mr. E. J. Horniman, son of the late founder of the Museum, to provide a lecture-hall to accommodate about two hundred persons, together with a room, forming the upper story of the same building, for use as a library. Several series of lectures of an educational character were given with success, and a commendable addition was made to the hours during which the Museum was open. The report chronicles important additions to the ethnological and natural history collections. With two fine plates of a mounted orang-utan and skeleton (Borneo) and walrus tusks engraved by the Eskimos of North-East Siberia—the curious engraved work comes out with remarkable distinctness—the report is an uncommonly cheap pennyworth.

"The excavations which the Earl of Scarborough is at present conducting at Roche Abbey," says the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* of June 4, "are proving of exceptional interest and value. The work is a continuation of that which his lordship undertook fully twenty years ago, and, as far as it has proceeded, gives promise of proving that the twelfth-century Abbey was of magnificent propor-

tions, and that in regard to elaborateness of detail there was a similarity with that of Kirkstall. Modern industrialism is already close to the Abbey grounds, for Maltby is likely to become a busy mining centre; but it is very unlikely that for many years there will be interference with what is regarded as one of the beauty-spots of Sheffield, Rother-

the old town walls of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and many of those present were astonished at the extent of the wall still left for them to look at. The long stretch that climbs from near the spot where the West Gate once stood, up the rising ground to the Herber Tower, and which, curving round, there extends in an almost unbroken line to St.



THE REMAINS OF ROCHE ABBEY.

ham, and a wide district." We are indebted to the proprietors of the Sheffield journal for the use of the illustrative block.



One Saturday afternoon in May Mr. W. H. Knowles conducted a party of members of the Newcastle Historical Association and of the Tyneside Students' Association round

Andrew's Church, came in for a specially close examination. Mr. Knowles was an ideal guide, and had with him a portfolio of sketches and photographs, which were most useful in elucidating his able descriptions.



A long report on the progress of the excavatory work at the Meare lake-village

near Glastonbury appeared in the *Times* of May 21. We quote two paragraphs: "The chief mound already partly examined proved to be 32 feet in diameter, and consisted of eight clay floors, representing a total thickness of 6 feet of introduced clay, and twelve superimposed clay hearths were found. There was a considerable sub-structure of brushwood and timber, and under this the reeds and rushes forming the original lake-bed. As at Glastonbury, the walls of the hut had been constructed of wattle and daub, and evidence of demolition by fire was proved.

"The relics discovered were exceedingly numerous for the area examined, and there were few spadefuls of earth which did not contain something of archaeological interest. Fragments of pottery (some well ornamented) and bones of animals alone filled several wheelbarrows. The other objects are of amber, bone, baked clay, bronze, flint, glass, antler, iron, Kimmeridge shale; others, again, being querns, tusks, spindle-whorls, whetstones, oyster-shells, etc. Amber and glass are represented by beads; the bronze pieces include three finger-rings. Of shale a complete lathe-turned and polished armlet was found, and half another. There are several cut pieces of bone, including a skewer and bobbins, but the most interesting relics of this material are the worked scapulæ (shoulder-blades) of animals. They were found close together round a hearth, the majority being broken; some are perforated at the articular end, and the most perfect example is largely ornamented with the dot-and-circle pattern. There are ten pieces of worked antler of red deer, including no fewer than eight weaving-combs in different states of preservation. Triangular loom-weights of baked clay have also been uncovered."

In the seventh annual report of the Rutland Archaeological Society, presented at the annual meeting held on May 21, Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, F.S.A., reports that a considerable number of finds have occurred in the ironstone diggings at Market Overton. The majority were of Anglo-Saxon date, and it would appear that two distinct cemeteries existed there, separated by a considerable

interval. Some of the objects which have come to light are of considerable value and interest—e.g., a bracteate, ring and bead of gold, two pairs of hook-and-eye clasps, a necklet, and a radiated fibula of silver, as well as numerous brooches of bronze-gilt and other objects. Iron spear-heads have occurred in some quantity, and the pottery collection has also been largely added to. An imperfect ring-dial and a portion of a gypcière frame bearing an undecipherable inscription are among the most interesting finds of mediæval date. Apart from the Market Overton discoveries, the only other recorded find is a silver denarius of the Roman Emperor Hadrian (A.D. 117-138), in fine condition, which was turned up at Ketton.

The old Roman Causeway leading along the Conway River from the Old Bridge, Llanrwst, designed by Inigo Jones, having become somewhat dilapidated, the Llanrwst Council and the Tradesmen's Association recently decided to convert it into an esplanade, with suitable sitting accommodation under the trees, and the chairmen of the Council and Association were delegated to interview the Earl of Carrington on the subject with the view of securing a lease of the Causeway and his sanction to repair it. At the meeting of the Urban Council on June 10 the Chairman reported that Lord Carrington expressed himself emphatically against any act of vandalism which would change the ancient character of the Causeway and its environment, which he wished to remain unbroken. He was, however, prepared to grant a lease of the Causeway and the river-bank at a nominal rent per annum, provided that any scheme for the repair of the Causeway should first be submitted to him for his sanction. It was decided that the surveyor should prepare a scheme to be submitted to Lord Carrington.

In May, during the progress of the work on the London County Hall, near Westminster Bridge, the remains of an old boat or barge were found embedded in the gravel and clay. It may, perhaps, belong to a period anterior to the Roman occupation. It is intended to remove the earth down to the level of the

sides, and then to clear out the remainder, so as to obtain a perfect view of the vessel. Owing to its state of decay, its removal cannot be effected otherwise than by demolition.



We take the following paragraph from the *Builder* of May 28: "In the projected sale, in July, of the Hurstmonceaux estate, extending over nearly 740 acres, are included the ruins of the castle, together with its walled and terraced old gardens, park, and woodlands of some 180 acres. The moated castle, one of the finest castellated brick buildings in England, was erected by Sir Roger de Fiennes, Treasurer to King Henry VI. Most of the interior was dismantled in 1777, when the fabric was suffered to fall into decay. There still remain, however, the gardens, the deep moat, and ivy-covered ruins of the great flanking machicolated towers of the main gateway, as well as of the watch-turrets and the courtyards. Above the gateway is a panel of the coat-arms of Fiennes, three lions rampant upon a banner held by a wolf-dog. The outer walls, rectangular on plan, measure 214 feet by 206 feet. Francis Grose, the antiquary, made drawings before the walls became dilapidated. In the church are the brass of William de Fiennes and the monument of Sir Thomas de Fiennes, second Baron Dacre, and his son Sir Thomas, with their effigies, beneath a richly ornamented canopy; the panels of the altar-tomb bear numerous heraldical devices excellently designed and sculptured."



The sale by auction on June 29 and 30 is announced of the domain of Madryn Castle, near Pwllheli, North Wales, with the contents of the Tudor mansion. Among the items advertised for the second day's sale is "a seventh-century Celtic bronze bell." This bell, we understand, is that figured in the late Mr. Romilly Allen's volume on "Celtic Art" (in "The Antiquary's Books"), which came from the church of Llangwnadl, in the neighbourhood of the castle. The bell should be secured for a public museum, or should be restored to the church to which it originally belonged.



The *Architect* of June 10 says that "a very interesting old house in Friar Street, Wor-

cester, is now in the hands of the repairers, and is being made ready for use as a restaurant. It is fortunate that this house has fallen into safer hands than those that have demolished many of the most interesting houses in the city, which constituted part of the architectural history of England. This house in Friar Street is built in the old Worcestershire style—namely, of oak timber and wattle and daub; but this had been covered by lath and plaster, and it was only when the walls were being cleansed that the interesting archæological features were brought to light. The structure has been very much pulled about, and what was once one commodious house has been turned into five tenements. Perhaps the most important feature is an old fireplace, with a seat in the chimney corner, somewhat smaller than that at the Old Trinity House. One side of the fireplace and the stonework are well preserved, but the left side has been partly destroyed, and is restored in modern brickwork. The date of the feature cannot yet be fixed, but it is certainly probably several hundred years old. The deeds of the house go back to James I. In another room has been discovered a very good plaster ceiling, on which are to be seen the royal arms. The arms include the lion, unicorn, Tudor rose, and pomegranate, the last named being very largely used in Prince Arthur's chantry in Worcester Cathedral. It came with Prince Arthur's marriage to Katharine of Aragon; but apart from the fact that the ceiling is of a Tudor period, no exact date can be given."



The tooth of a mammoth was found in May in the cliffs at Filey, Yorkshire. It is in good preservation, and weighs 12 pounds 13 ounces.



The following interesting letter, which deserves permanent record, appeared in the *Isle of Wight County Press* of June 11:

"SIR,

"Your Shanklin correspondent, Mr. Hubert Pool, towards the close of 1909, drew my attention to a reported find of bronze implements made during the construction of the Ventnor section of the Isle of Wight Central Railway. I had then no

personal knowledge of such a discovery having been made, and it has been no easy task to trace out the details associated therewith. As the data may be of interest to some of your antiquarian readers, I will give you the facts as concisely as possible. The site of the find is now covered over by the goods-shed at the Ventnor Town Station. Ganger Smith, in charge of the navvies, was superintending the removal of a huge block of local freestone from the bed where it had lain since foundering from the upper cliffs centuries earlier. Engine-power was employed on account of the weight of the slab, and on its being raised some thirty bronze celts were readily seen lying buried underneath. Not being regarded as having any intrinsic value, the workmen on the job were given specimens as mementoes of the event. Colonel Jolliffe, of Bonchurch, purchased two of these, for small value, direct from the labourers who had thus received them, and these specimens are now in his possession. In close proximity to the site runs the old pack road, which was colloquially known to the juveniles of forty years earlier as the Roman road, leading up by Gills Cliff (*alias* 'Jalous,' or Gallows, Cliff), over Slovens Bush, to the road leading to the centre of the island. It was in the immediate neighbourhood that Mr. Hodder Westropp made his interesting discoveries of remains of the later Neolithic Age some thirty years ago. The superintending engineer, Mr. Swan, is reported to have submitted some of the celts to the British Museum experts for examination, and, on being found genuine specimens, four of them were retained for the national collection—so the story runs. My friend Mr. Parkinson Smith, on inquiry, was assured that no such specimens were to be found in the cases containing bronze celts from the British Isles, nor could any trace of them be found in the registers at the Museum. I obtained the two specimens belonging to Colonel Jolliffe, and on June 2 received the following opinion from Mr. Reginald A. Smith, of the British Museum, the writer of the article 'Anglo-Saxon Remains' in the *Victoria Jubilee History*: 'The celts now returned are genuine, and of the fifth to the seventh century B.C. They are of a type rarely found in the South of England,

but common in Northern France. The larger is after a Brittany model, and the smaller similar to Jersey celts.' He further expresses an opinion 'that they were imported during the Bronze Age from the opposite coast by traders, or possibly fishermen.'

"Yours faithfully,

"JOHN L. WHITEHEAD.

"Ventnor,
"June 7, 1910."



A very full and interesting report of the ninth season's work of the British School at Rome was printed in the *Morning Post* of June 11. Another interesting report was that which appeared in the *Athenæum* of June 4 on the recent discovery of a small collection of pottery in the course of Professor Moschetti's excavations at Padua. The collection was noteworthy as including portions of a large glazed vase of unmistakable Egyptian manufacture—the first time, the writer thought, that Egyptian ware had been found so far north.



Mrs. M. T. S. Schaffer writes vivaciously, but sympathetically, in the June *Travel and Exploration*, of her visit to the gentle and courteous, but decadent, hirsute race inhabiting Yezo, an island north of Japan. She says that "the most marked physical characteristic of the Ainu is the enormous growth of hair on the men, while the women are hideously tattooed on face and arms. The origin of this custom is lost in antiquity, though at the present day it is supposed to ward off disease. The skin surrounding the mouth of a young girl is early subjected to the ordeal by a tattoo made from the soot and juice of the birch-bark, while on the day of her betrothal the disfigurement is completed. A double moustache is the result, if such a thing can be imagined, being a line of black below the lower lip curving upward, and joining the line of a true moustache about 1 inch beyond the corner of the mouth, while the hands and arms receive even more attention in elaborately worked-out patterns. This lip tattoo differs from the tattoo of the savage women of Formosa, in that with the Ainu it ends in a graceful point at the lips, while with the Formosans it continues as a

straight bar from the corners of the mouth to the ears. The first sight of these Ainu women gave me the impression of having come across a lot of men masquerading as women, so masculine is the appearance of this tattoo of the lips."



The *Times* of June 9 says that, "while digging for the foundations of a house at Wareham on the rising ground known as Castle Close, workmen have come upon extensive and solid foundations, presumably of the demolished Norman castle. They have been found at depths varying from 1 to 3 feet below the surface, and have a width of 5 feet. These ancient foundations are composed of various materials obtainable in the district, especially Purbeck freestone, the sandstone of the Bagshot Beds, Purbeck marble, and large flints from the chalk formation. The discovery of these substantial foundations supports the tradition that at one time there was a castle on Castle Close, and it is interesting that they have been found on the very spot where Mr. Thomas Bond, the antiquary, always declared that the keep stood. The castle moat is still clearly discernible in parts, and is enclosed on the west and south-west by the much older earthen wall of the 'walled town' of Wareham."



An International Exhibition of Flemish Art of the Seventeenth Century was opened at Brussels in June, and will remain open until October.



The mazer bowl which Charles II., after the Restoration, gave to Thomas and Ursula Symons in acknowledgment of what they did for him after the fatal day of Worcester, 1651, is to be sold on July 6 at Willis's Rooms, by Messrs. Robinson, Fisher and Co., in accordance with the directions of Mr. Edward Blackman, of Chichester. The bowl, which is decorated with the Stuart Royal Arms in gold, is unusually large, being 24 inches high and nearly 13 inches in diameter. Five tumbler cups and two wooden punch ladles go with the bowl, the history of which is well authenticated, it having remained in the possession of descendants of the original recipients until the present time.

The Architecture of the Friars in England.

By A. W. CLAPHAM.

(Concluded from p. 229.)

IN the centre of the typical English church stood the belfry, and, as this forms its most original and distinctive feature, it is worthy of close investigation and study. The friars' tower was apparently a spontaneous innovation engendered amongst the English mendicants, for there is no evidence that it was either borrowed from Continental sources or copied from other orders at home.

Anthony Wyngaerde's view of London, taken just before the Reformation, gives on a small scale representations of all the four chief London friaries, and, so far as can be seen, they each of them bore this characteristic feature; and while it is unfortunate that the vast majority of these structures have disappeared, there can be little doubt that their use amongst the four orders was very general. As it is, two remain intact in England, one in Scotland, and a score or more in Ireland. In the last-named country, besides those still existing, the vast majority of the other friars' ruins show evidence of having once possessed this feature, which must at one time have formed a marked characteristic of Gothic art in that land.

To the two English examples (at Coventry and Lynn, both Franciscan) may be added some three or four more, whose plans, recovered by excavation, give ample proof of their existence, while the presence of a further half-dozen is attested by old prints, engravings, or documentary evidence.

It appears to have been customary for each house of friars to have but one great bell, for though there are instances of two being hung in the steeple, yet the friaries of London, according to Stow, had only one each, and it is evident that this peculiarity was largely instrumental in deciding the unusual form which the steeple assumed.

The older Orders were accustomed to hang their peal of eight or more bells in the central tower, and owing partly to the amount of space required for hanging and partly to

the tremendous vibration caused by ringing them, a structure of great strength and solidity was essential, and indeed many of the older towers were rendered insecure from this cause, and the bells had to be removed to a separate campanile. The reduction, then, of the number of bells from eight or ten to one or two did away at once with all necessity for massive construction, and the small belfry space required pointed the way to the use of the octagon in place of the square.

Situated between the choir and the nave, the steeple rested on two parallel walls running north and south across the church, and pierced by two main arches opposite one another and opening respectively into the nave and choir; these walls were placed close together, generally some 10 feet apart, this forming an oblong space under the crossing. Between them and high above the arches before mentioned two lesser arches were thrown across the open space, sometimes dying away into the walls and sometimes resting upon corbels projecting from them, and carrying the north and south walls of the tower above.

The building in most cases was so arranged that the outside faces of the north and south tower walls were in a line with the inside faces of the piers of the two arches opening into the nave and choir, the lower vousoirs of which thus supported the whole weight of the cross walls above them. The object attained by this arrangement was the raising of a small stone tower in the centre of the church, while at the same time retaining the two arched openings between the nave and the choir.

Upon this base a light stone or brick lantern was raised, which in England was generally octagonal in form, but in Ireland invariably square, the additional number of worked quoin stones required for the former plan being probably the reason for its rejection in the poorer country. Occasionally, as at Coventry, the tower was finished with a stone spire, but as a rule any addition in that direction was of timber only. This example was the central tower of the Franciscan Church, and is the sole remnant of that house. It is now incorporated in the modern Christ Church, and is one of the

trio of spires for which the city of Coventry is famous. The Grey Friars' tower at Lynn Regis, Norfolk, is again the sole remnant of the convent of which it formed a part, and is a brick and stone building of Perpendicular date, octagonal, and finished with a battlemented parapet. This town is also singular in having formerly possessed two parish churches, with octagonal central towers. Now, though octagonal upper stages are comparatively common, especially in the eastern counties, instances of the whole tower of this shape are very rare; and since the Lynn examples were probably copied from one or other of the four friaries of the town, it is not extravagant to surmise that it was the mendicants who first introduced the octagonal form into England. At Richmond, Yorkshire, stands the only other friars' tower which has survived; this, however, is of a more ordinary type. It is a beautifully proportioned square structure, with belfry windows, and a pierced parapet of Perpendicular work, and was evidently only just completed at the Reformation, when the whole church was in course of reconstruction.

Dunbar contains the only example of a typical friars' steeple in Scotland, the Carmelite tower of South Street, Queensferry, being of the more ordinary type; but in Ireland a remarkable series is still standing, including among its numbers the celebrated ruins of Quinn, Ennis, Clare, Galway, Rosserk, Drogheda, and Athenry.

The space beneath the tower was commonly continued in the form of a passage right across the church, and served as the chief means of communication between the cloister and the outside world.

Turning now to the choir of the friars' churches: they were usually aisleless parallelograms, and almost always square ended. Their chief feature will be found to be the magnificent proportions of the windows. The choir of the Dominicans at Norwich has a magnificent Decorated east window of seven lights; the Franciscans of Chichester another, with five graduated lancets under one hood; and even a small house like the Austin Friars at Rye had an east window (now built up) of imposing dimensions.

The apsidal termination usual on the Con-

inent has one example in this country in the Grey Friars at Winchelsea, a fourteenth-century structure, and a very graceful example of Decorated work. A wide chancel arch, with banded side-shafts, opened from the nave, which has now gone into the choir of four bays, with a three-sided apse, each face of which is pierced with a tall Decorated window. A Scotch example of very similar type exists in the Dominicans at St. Andrews, but in this instance the apse is much smaller in all its dimensions, and only one bay separates it from the chancel arch. The stone vault remains in part, and, like its Sussex counterpart, it is the sole remaining fragment of the church. In both these instances the use of the apsidal end may be ascribed to French influence, which was particularly strong in the Cinque Ports at this time, owing to the French wars of Edward III.

This account of the friars' churches would not be complete without some reference to the high repute in which they were held all through the Middle Ages as places of sepulture; the first laymen to find resting-place within their walls being probably the members of that third order of St. Francis which included many persons of high secular rank. The brethren themselves were not slow in recognizing the advantages which accrued to them from the practice, nor backward in urging the claims of their Church at the many death-beds to which they came either summoned or unasked. The large bequests for prayers and obits which generally accompanied the gift of the mortal remains of the wealthy was one of the most fruitful sources of their income, and the whole practice forms one of the counts in the long indictment of the four orders in Langland's *Vision of Piers the Ploughman*.

The churches, more especially in the Metropolis, were crowded with the monuments of the noble dead: in the Greyfriars alone there are records of over 600 burials in the church and cloister, and these, it should be noted, were not obscure persons, for the remains of three Queens and scores of the higher nobility lie probably to this day under the pavement of Christ Church, Newgate, and its adjoining churchyard.

In the nave these memorials commonly took the form of floor slabs and brasses, but

in the choir, according to Stow, there were "nine tombs of alabaster and marble environed with strikes of iron," while the monumental glories of the Black Friars' Church have been vividly described in the passage from the anonymous fourteenth-century author already quoted.

In the Hertfordshire Friary of Langley, during the whole of Henry IV.'s reign, lay the remains of the murdered King Richard II., close to the tomb of his predecessor's ill-fated favourite, Piers Gaveston, only, however, to be removed to Westminster by Henry V.; and the monument of another unfortunate Plantagenet, Richard III., in the Grey Friars at Leicester, was broken down and his bones scattered at the Dissolution.

Adjoining the church, in some instances, lay an open yard provided with an outside pulpit either for overflow meetings or for more general use in the heat of the summer. The space outside the Dominican Church at Norwich was long known as the "Preaching Yard," and the beautiful octagonal stone pulpit cross formerly outside the west front of the church of the same order at Hereford remains intact. It is, now, perhaps, the only remaining example of such a structure in England—an existing counterpart to the rich cross "y-tight with tabernacles" of Pierce Ploughman's Creed.

Two unusual features distinguish the planning of the domestic buildings of a friary—the first an emphasis upon the secular nature of most of the church, the second the result of a necessity for economy.

The cloister of a friary was placed without any general rule, but most generally it partly adjoined the nave with a portion overlapping the choir, and when the whole or any part adjoined the nave it was not unusual to introduce a narrow open court between the church wall and the cloister walk.

The Cistercians had a somewhat similar arrangement in the "lane," which, in many of their houses, separated the buildings of the monks from those of the "conversi," and, in the case of the mendicant orders the court served to separate the domestic portion of the house from their public preaching-place.

In England this feature, which occurs in the Black Friars at Norwich, the Franciscan

houses at London and Cardiff and elsewhere, is almost confined to the mendicant orders, the only other existing example outside their ranks being the secular cathedral of Salisbury, and here, as in the friars' houses, a short corridor communicates between the cloister and the church.

The second noticeable feature in the planning of the domestic buildings is found in the general practice of building the first-floor apartments over one, two, or more walks of the cloister, effecting by this means an economy both in wall masonry and in the flat lead roofing of the cloister alleys. Examples of this treatment are very numerous, and occur in all parts of the country. Thus, at Hulne, Northumberland, two alleys were built over—the east and west. At Norwich Black Friars and Dunwich Grey Friars one or more walks are similarly treated, while the Walsingham Franciscans apparently built their frater half over the south walk of the great cloister and half over the north walk of the little cloister.

That lack of funds was the chief cause of this somewhat niggardly arrangement is rendered more certain by the fact that the only other order in which it occurs—the Gilbertine—was the most poorly endowed of all the older communities.

The general monastic arrangement of chapter-house, frater, dormitory, etc., was but lightly adhered to amongst the friars, the frater being often found in the most unusual positions. In the Grey Friars, London, its traditional position on the side of the cloister opposite the church was occupied by the great library built by Sir Richard Whittington, while at Ludlow it is identified as a room on the outskirts of the main block. Again, the southern cloister range at the Black Friars, Bristol, is traditionally the dormitory, and the western range at the house of the same order at Canterbury is assigned to the frater; and while these identifications may be in part erroneous, it is nevertheless a fact that little regard was paid to the traditional relative positions of the various buildings.

Of the cloister itself there are several fine examples left entire in Ireland all of one type. In that country the windows to the garth were in the form of an open arcade of

small arches resting on coupled columns, a form which is apt to be regarded as a feature of Continental work, but which was in all probability the usual Norman arrangement, of which scarcely a vestige has survived in this country. These openings were invariably unglazed and the alleys usually barrel-vaulted, and at Quinn, Muckcross, and elsewhere, they remain entire. The Black Friars' ruin at Hereford affords a good example of a similar arrangement in England and here the west walk remains, but there are no signs of vaulting and the coupled columns are wanting.

At the Grey Friary on the South Quay, Yarmouth, are four bays of a very fine cloister of the ordinary type, with large, traceried, and probably glazed windows opening to the garth, while a beautifully groined and ribbed vault covers the alleys.

In their later days the convents of the friars were environed by a wall skirting the precincts, built in general for privacy and in some cases also to mark the bounds of the rights of sanctuary granted to a number of these establishments. The possession of this privilege by the Carmelites in Fleet Street led to the formation, in the years succeeding the Reformation, of that nest of thieves and outlaws, the celebrated Alsatia; for though the convent had gone, the right of sanctuary remained for many years, and even to this day the precinct of Whitefriars is a separate entity, united, however, for most purposes with the parish of St. Bride adjoining.

The Carmelites of Stamford and King's Lynn are now represented by the outer gates of their precincts only (the former an imposing Perpendicular structure), but at the Franciscans of Dunwich, Suffolk, practically the entire precinct wall remains, entered by a greater and lesser gate on the west side.

Turning now from the subject of the actual structure and arrangement of the friars' houses the larger question arises: What influence, if any, had all this mass of building upon the outside world, and upon the architecture practised among the people at large? The subject is one which must necessarily be, in the main, *theoretical*, since definite dates, both of the friars' buildings

and the buildings affected thereby, are either hard to come by or non-existent.

Mr. Prior, in his work on English Gothic, has made reference to the possibility of this influence being exerted upon the parish church architecture of the land, but dismisses the subject as incapable of proof. There are, however, certain broad lines upon which the question may be pursued with little fear of error and which will be found to lead to conclusions containing at least a strong element of probability and which, while incapable of definite proof, may nevertheless not be a valueless contribution to the study of a deeply interesting subject.

It may be safely postulated at the outset that the influence exercised by the friars will be found, firstly and most definitely, in the structure of the parish church and in its earliest manifestations in the parish church of the towns, for not only were they the nearest ecclesiastical neighbours, but the objects served by both class of buildings were, within certain limits, identical.

The great towns of England during the twelfth and early thirteenth centuries were split up into a very large number of parishes, each with its church, and as the town enlarged its borders or multiplied its population, additional churches were built to supply its increased needs. London, even in the time of Fitzstephen (*temp.* Henry II.), had 120 parish churches; Norwich, at a little later date, had over forty; Lincoln twenty or more; Winchester a dozen; and a small town like St. Albans five. Now, although many of these churches were doubtless of Saxon foundation, numbers of them were added during the century and a half following the Conquest. It may, indeed, be confidently assumed that a good half of the London parish churches which existed at the Reformation were founded during this period, which was evidently an era of greatly increased prosperity and commercial success. The case of London is merely an example of a practice which was universal amongst the English towns of that period; everywhere the older parishes were being subdivided and split up, and new churches built, many of them to serve parishes little more than a few acres in extent.

The practice was evidently at this period

to meet the demand for increased accommodation, *not* by enlarging existing churches but by building new ones. The average town church of the Norman period was, comparatively speaking, of small dimensions and limited accommodation, and in London, with hardly an exception, they remained to the end architecturally significant, solely because their numbers were such as to meet all possible demands that could be made upon them.

The period of the greatest architectural activity of the friars may be dated to the last quarter of the thirteenth and the first quarter of the fourteenth centuries, or, roughly, to the reigns of the first two Edwards, and by about the middle of this period they had evolved a type of church which for its purpose was as nearly perfect as experience and experiment could make it. The comfort of the largest congregation was secured by an ample floor-space, while the heavy piers of the older buildings had given way to the lofty and slender columns of the Austin Friars at London, only just large enough for structural stability and leaving an almost uninterrupted view of the preacher from all parts of the church.

The culmination and final expression of their views on what a congregational church should be took form in the great Franciscan church begun in Newgate Street, London, in 1306, and probably the largest friars' church in England. This building, with its 300 feet of length, its slender piers, its long range of clerestory, aisle, and end windows, is a type which is without a parallel of its own date and outside its own order as the expression of a new and original idea in church building, departing equally from the insignificant dimensions of the contemporary parish church and the massive and cavernous construction of the monastic nave.

It is at this precise point that a radical alteration is observable in the planning of the parish church, an alteration which, in view of its ultimate results, was almost revolutionary.

The old idea of the multiplication of the small town churches is suddenly and for no apparent reason abandoned, and the single church of huge dimensions takes its place. It is not asserted that, previous to this date, there were no large buildings of this class, but

such as already existed were almost entirely in country districts, and with their cruciform shape and central tower they were evidently inspired by the monastic churches of the older orders.

An examination of the plan of one of the towns which rose into prominence in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries will reveal a remarkable and striking contrast when compared with that of one of the older towns. In the former case one or two parishes embrace the whole city, while in the latter it is subdivided into ten, twenty, thirty, or more, and while *the one* has perhaps a single parish fane which dominates the town, *the other* has towers and spires rising on every hand.

The outset of the new régime may perhaps be definitely dated to the foundation by Edward I. of several new towns, of which Hull in the north, and Winchelsea in the south, are the best-known examples, and in each of these places a single great church is deemed sufficient for the needs of the whole town.

It would be easy to multiply examples to show that at this and subsequent periods the towns and cities which sprang into commercial prominence practically all conformed to the new fashion. The great port of Boston or the trading centre of Newark, whose prosperity dates from the fourteenth century, each built for themselves a single church on an almost cathedral scale, and in the same sequence are ranged most of the great churches of East Anglia.

The new type of church is one having the great open nave, the long ranges of windows, and the slender piers which became so general in the Perpendicular period. They are, in fact, copies of the great friars' churches which immediately preceded them. The friars originated and perfected the type which in the fulness of time was accepted and adopted by the parish church builder as the best and most suitable structure for his purpose which had yet been evolved.

The church of the Holy Trinity, Hull, the forerunner of the new movement, provides an additional element of probability to the theory. Founded by Edward I., and built under the auspices of his son, it had in both its royal parents a close relationship to the

great Franciscan church of London, erected through the bounty of the wife of the one and the step-mother of the other, and it is not improbable that the personal element was brought to bear on the design of the later building with far-reaching results.

Once the new idea had taken root under royal patronage it rapidly spread over England, and in the next century some even of the old town churches were rebuilt in the then prevailing style, and it is perhaps not too much to say that the great Perpendicular parish church, of which there are so many noble examples, is the direct outcome and lineal descendant of the friars' buildings, which have unfortunately so nearly disappeared.



The Earliest Printed Maps.

BY THOMAS WILLIAM HUCK.



THE oldest map printed—a wood-engraving in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, dating from 1460—was produced in Germany. It appears to be a copy from an old Roman map of Germany and Western Europe. The foundations of modern map-making, however, were laid with the revival of Ptolemy's *Cosmography* in the fifteenth century. Claudius Ptolemy, a celebrated geographer, astronomer, and chronologist, was a native of Egypt. He taught astronomy at Alexandria, where he flourished during the reigns of Antoninus Pius and Adrian. In his *Cosmography* he informs us that he based his work upon that of Marinus of Tyre.

The most beautiful manuscript of Ptolemy extant is in the Imperial Library at Vienna. The maps attached to it, twenty-seven in number, comprise one general map, ten maps of Europe, four of Africa, and twelve of Asia. They are coloured, the water being green, the mountains red or dark yellow, and the land white. The climates, parallels, and hours of the longest day are marked in the east and west margins of the maps, and the meridians in the north and south. These maps were not the work of Ptolemy, but

were designed from exact data given by him. The actual cartographer was Agathodæmon, an artist of Alexandria, who was a great admirer of Ptolemy.

The first printed edition, which contained the maps, was issued at Rome in the year 1478. It contained the first maps ever printed from plates of copper, and, with the exception of the wood-engraved copy of the Roman map mentioned above, the first maps ever printed. Each map occupies two folio pages, being printed on the verso of one page and the recto of the next, so that when the book is open the adjacent pages appear as if printed from one block. The edition was prepared by Domitius Calderinus, of Verona, who promised to collate the Latin version with an old Greek manuscript. He died before it was issued from the press.

Conrad Sweynheim, one of the earliest printers at Rome, with the assistance of some "mathematical men," whom he taught to "impress" the maps upon the plates of copper, commenced to prepare the plates for the maps. After spending three years at this work, he died before it was finished. His pupil, Arnold Buckinck, a learned German printer, completed the work in order that the ingenious mechanical apparatus of Sweynheim might not be wasted, and that the learned emendations of Calderinus might not be lost to the world. For this, see the dedication to the Pope, which is here given: "Magister vero Conradus Sueynheyn, Germanus, a quo formandorum Romæ librorum ars primum profecta est, occasione hinc sumpta posteritati consulens animum ad hanc doctrinam capessendam applicuit. Subinde mathematicis adhibitis viris quemadmodum tabulis eneas imprimerentur edocuit, triennioque in hac cura consumpto diem obiit. In cujus vigilarum laborumque partem non inferiori ingenio ac studio Arnoldus Buckinck e Germania vir apprime eruditus ad imperfectum opus succedens, ne Domitii Conradique obitu eorum vigilæ emendationesque sine testimonio perirent neve virorum eruditorum censuram fugerent immensæ subtilitatis machinamenta, examussim ad unum perfecit."

In these maps, Europe, between the Black Sea and the Baltic, is much too narrow,

Scotland is out of shape, and Ireland is too far north. In Asia, India is not shown as a peninsula, and Taprobana Insula, which is Ceylon, is much too large, whilst the Indian Ocean is bounded by land on the south.

These errors, of course, are not to be attributed to the engravers, for they copied them from the manuscript. The forms of the letters, in the names on the maps, are so uniform that they must have been punched into the plates with the same dies, for such uniformity in the size and shape of the letters would have been practically impossible if each letter had been separately engraved by hand. The capitals in the margins referring to the degrees of latitude are almost as neat as hair type.

This edition of Ptolemy was probably only the second book to contain copper-plate engravings. The first book was a quarto entitled *Il Monte Sancto di Dio*, written by Antonio Bettini, and printed at Florence in 1477 by Nicolo di Lorenzo della Magna.

The 1478 Ptolemy was the first book to contain a series of printed maps, though it was not dated the earliest. An edition of Ptolemy, printed at Bologna by Dominico de Lapis, and dated MCCCCLXII. (1462), also contained the maps. The date to this, however, was not correct, for Philip Beroaldo, the elder, who edited this edition, was not born till December 7, 1453 (at Bologna). Various dates have been assigned to this work, from 1471 onwards, but the most generally accepted date is 1482.

The maps, which were printed from copper plates, were not so neatly engraved as those in the 1478 edition. Another edition with copper-engraved maps appeared at Rome in 1490. Petri de Turre was the printer of this edition.

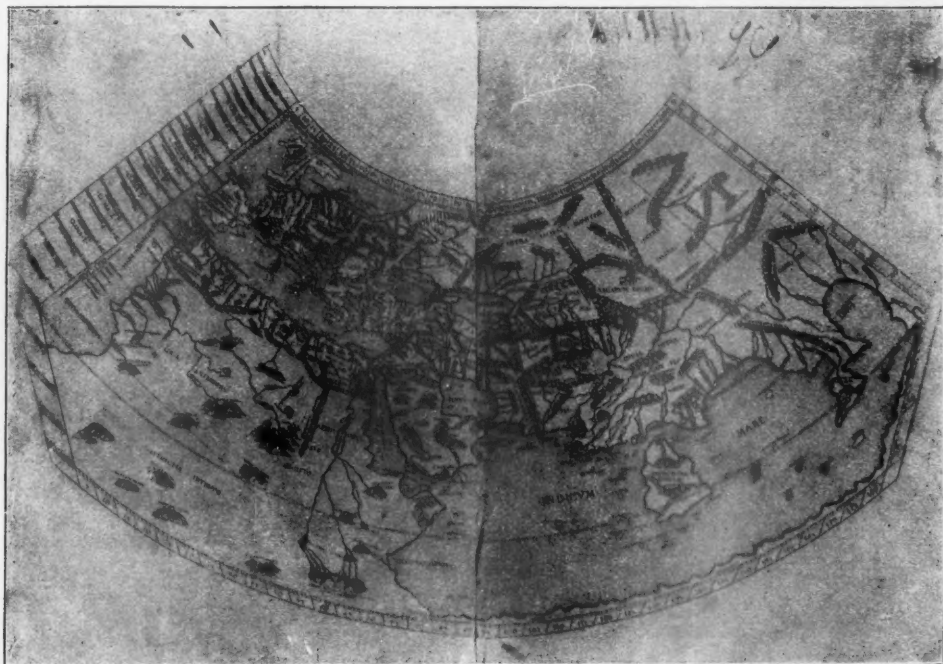
In the execution of maps the copper-plate engravers possessed a great advantage over the wood-engravers, on account of the greater ease with which letters could be cut in copper than on wood. The characters in copper were intaglio—that is, they were cut into the copper plate—whereas in wood-engraving it was necessary to cut away the wood surrounding the letters and leave them in relief.

Despite the disadvantages of wood-engrav-

ing in the execution of maps, the wood-engravers contended for the preference till about 1570. The first series of maps engraved on wood were for an edition of Ptolemy's *Cosmography*, printed at Ulm in 1482 by Leonard Holl. It is a folio, and contains the full twenty-seven maps. The engraver has inserted his name in the general map of the world: "Insculptum est per Johannē Schnitzer de Armssheim."

pended in the engraving of these maps must have been enormous.

In a folio edition of Ptolemy, printed at Venice by Jacobus Pentius de Leucho in 1511, the outlines of the maps, with the rivers and mountains only, were engraved on wood. After the impression, the names were printed on the maps with types of varying sizes, and with red and black ink. In the last map—that of Loraine—in an



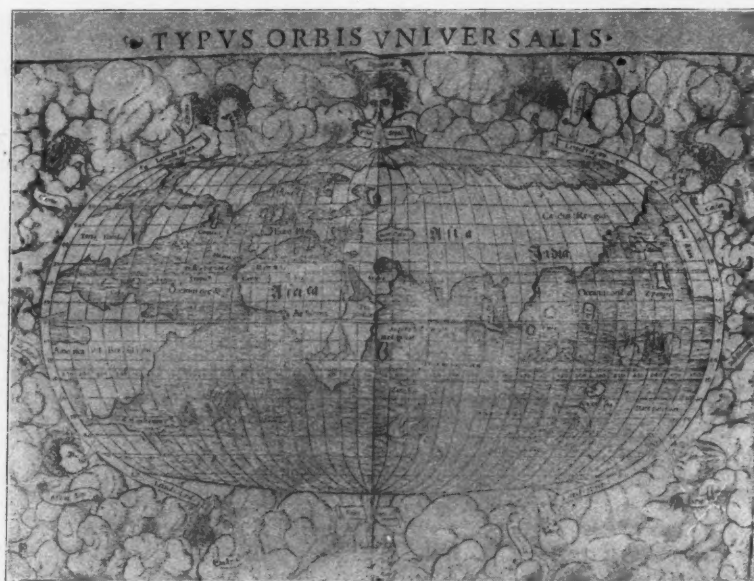
MAP OF THE WORLD FROM PTOLEMY'S "COSMOGRAPHY," ROME, 1490.
(Extreme length from east to west, 21½ inches; depth at the centre of the book, 10 inches.)

The work contains ornamental initial letters engraved on wood. In a large one, the letter at the beginning of the volume, the translator is represented offering his book to Pope Paul II., who occupied the See of Rome from 1464 to 1471. In 1486 another edition from the same cuts was printed at Ulm by John Regen, at the expense of Justin de Albano of Venice. As the names of places were also engraved on the wood, the labour and patience ex-

edition of Ptolemy printed by John Schott at Strasburg in 1513, an attempt was made to print in colours. Hills and woods were printed green, locations of towns and cities and the names of the most considerable places were red, whilst the names of the smaller places were black. There would be required for this map, in three colours, two wood-engravings and two forms of type. The arms, which form a border, were printed in their proper heraldic colours.

Breitkopf gives a description of this map in his *Ueber den Druck der Geographischen Charten* (4to, Leipzig, 1777). In this interesting work Breitkopf also gives an account of an experiment he made to print a map with separate pieces of metal, which were to be arranged in a similar way to type, in letterpress. When the letters were omitted from a map, there remained hills, rivers, and indications of places. His task was to adapt pieces of metal to represent these. Rivers he represented by minute parallel lines,

printed Sebastian Münster's *Cosmography*, during the years 1544 to 1558. His method was to have the outline and indications of mountains, rivers, cities, and villages engraved on wood as before, a blank space being left for the names. These blank spaces were cut out right through the block, and the names of the places inserted in type. Besides the labour saved in cutting out the letters on wood, this method made it possible to print the map with the names on it in type at a single impression, thus saving the time



MAP OF THE WORLD FROM MÜNSTER'S "COSMOGRAPHY," BASLE, 1552.
(Length from east to west, 15½ inches; depth from north to south, 10½ inches.)

which varied in length according to the contractions or expansions of the river represented. There were distinct characters for hills and trees. A small circle showed the location of towns and large villages. He considered his experiment a failure, and produced as a specimen a quarto map of the country round Leipzig, which he prefixed to this work.

An attempt to surmount the difficulty of engraving on wood a large number of names was made by Henri Petri, of Basle, when he

previously required for filling in the names with type after the outlines, etc., had been printed from the blocks.

Most of the larger maps in the *Penny Cyclopædia* (1833-1846) were executed in this manner. In fact, the work would have been published without maps on account of the cost if they had not been done in this way.

Sebastian Münster, a celebrated geographer and man of science, married the widow of Adam Petri, of Langendorf. Adam Petri was the father of Henry Petri, who printed

Münster's *Cosmography*. Sebastian Münster referred to the method of printing his maps in a letter to Joachim Vadianus, written about 1538, in which he mentioned an idea for casting complete words. This idea was the forerunner of the modern linotype.

Joachim Vadianus was a scholar whose assistance Münster sought with a proposed edition of Ptolemy, which his printer, Henry Petri, Michael Isengrin, and himself, intended to issue. The maps in Münster's *Cosmography* are not much better than the



SEBASTIANVS MVNSTERVS
Cosmographus not tri, felix Germania, scilicet
Münsterus fuerit magnus et eximius
Sed pietas ingono reliquit virtutibus aucta,
Hunc mortis seculi commemorat virum.
Ex mul.

generality of contemporary maps engraved entirely on wood. The first or general map has figures of puffed-out faces round it, intended to show the directions of the winds. This device was probably imitated from Holl's Ptolemy, in which the general map has figures of heads, with puffed-out cheeks, at the corners to represent the winds. With the exception of the letters in the names, the maps in Holl's Ptolemy—the earliest series of wood-engraved maps—are quite as good as those in Münster's *Cosmography*, which was published seventy years after.

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Wood-engraving for maps seems to have had the preference, largely on account of the encouragement given by printers, at whose presses only wood-engraved maps could be printed, till the publication, at Antwerp, in the year 1570, by Abraham Ortelius, of a collection of maps engraved on copper. Ortelius attributed the engraving of them, in the preface of the work, to "Francis Hogenberg, Ferdinand and Ambrose Arsens, and others." Breitkopf credited Ægidius Diest with the engraving of them. However that may be, the maps were such an improvement on the wood-engraved maps usual at that time that, within a few years, nearly all maps were engraved on copper.

The second edition of Archbishop Parker's Bible, printed in 1572, contained a folio map of the Holy Land, which had been engraved on copper in England. It is evident, also, that the engraver was an Englishman, for, within an ornamental tablet, the following inscription appears: "Graven bi Humphray Cole, goldsmith, an English man born in y^e north, and pertayning to y^e mint in the Tower. 1572."



Recent Discoveries at the Priory, Shrewsbury.

By J. A. MORRIS.

DURING the recent excavations on the site of the new secondary schools some interesting discoveries of human remains have been made, recalling to mind the sensational circumstances which produced paragraphs in the London papers, entitled, "The Price of Warriors' Bones," when a similar discovery was made in the autumn of 1901. On that occasion excavations were being made in a street named "St. Austin Friars," for the purpose of constructing a new sewer, when a quantity of human remains were thrown up by the workmen, some of which found their way to a local rag-and-bone merchant, who, not recognizing that they were human remains, purchased them for a few shillings.

Other discoveries on that occasion included

2 K

portions of the tracery of a thirteenth-century window, and some incised floor-tiles.

Within a few yards of the 1901 discoveries, a large area of land, forming the garden of a house known as "The Priory," is now being excavated for the foundations of the new schools. Traces of pebble pavement, stone walls, which may have formed the bases of some of the outlying conventual buildings, and a short flight of steps, have been found. In the deeper excavation for the heating-chamber, the workmen came upon a number of interments about 7 feet below the surface. These remains were found at close parallel intervals, apparently without covering of any kind, and laid directly east and west.

The attention of the writer was directed to this discovery by noticing a crowd of children who were curiously examining a very fine skull which one of the workmen had carried away. Further inquiry led to the collection of portions of at least six skeletons, which had been thrown out of the trench, and were decently interred in the parish churchyard of St. Chad. These remnants of mortality were in an excellent state of preservation, but rapidly decomposed on exposure to the air. A local anatomist who examined them was unable to suggest their probable age; they were the remains of human beings of more than average stature. Some of the skulls were broken, which may have been caused by the rough treatment they had received when they were discovered. No relics of any kind were found, but several incised tiles similar to those found in 1901, and a tile bearing the rude design of a knight in armour, were found amongst the débris. More recently a leaden coffin of the fifteenth or early sixteenth century has been found and removed for re-interment.

The site of the new school lies without the old walls of the town, on a piece of land which was granted by Henry III. in 1255 to the fraternity of the Order of St. Augustine for the erection of their chapel, a portion of the land having been previously used as a place of burial in the time of King John, when the dead were refused interment in consecrated ground.

Many of the slain who fell in the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403 were interred within

the cemetery and church of the Austin Friars, and it was this circumstance that gave rise to the paragraph referred to in the beginning of this paper.

Several additional grants of land were made to the Prior and brethren of the Austin Friars for the extension of their buildings, and they were at one time a thriving community; but when, in 1535, the King's officers made an inventory of the goods of the dissolved order, they found only the Prior and two Irish brothers in residence, and a very small collection of furniture. At that time the church was in existence; to-day even its site is unknown, and nothing remains but the refectory, now converted into a block of stabling. The rude disturbance of the long-buried dead recalls the historic scenes which took place on or near this spot. It may be that these silent witnesses of the past were brothers-in-arms who fell in the famous fight in 1403; or, as seems more probable, they may have been humble brethren of the Augustinian fraternity, who, having served their generation, were laid side by side near their old home.



Edward Cocker and his "Arithmetick."

BY G. L. APPERSON, I.S.O.



ANY are the byways of fame. The name of the Cambridge carrier who, more than two centuries ago, kept a stable of forty horses, and, in letting them out to hirers, insisted upon each customer taking the horse which stood nearest the stable-door, is preserved for all time in the phrase "Hobson's choice." The sailor's glass of grog commemorates the nickname of "Old Grog," which was bestowed upon Admiral Vernon long ago, on account of his habit of wearing grogram breeches; and so, not to further multiply examples, the name and work of a humble schoolmaster of Restoration times have been immortalized in the familiar saying "According to Cocker."

Few of those who habitually use the common phrase, it is tolerably safe to suppose, have much knowledge of the "Cocker" whom they quote as an authority. There is, indeed, comparatively little of a personal kind that can be known. Edward Cocker was born in 1631, and is supposed to have been a native of the county of Norfolk. But as the supposition rests only on the frail basis of a passage under "Norfolk" in the second edition (1715) of his *English Dictionary*, which was added forty years after the compiler's death, it cannot be said to be well founded. The writer of the notice in the *Dictionary of National Biography* thinks that Cocker was probably one of the Northamptonshire Cockers. Of his early life practically nothing has been recorded. He is said to have been at one time a schoolmaster at Northampton, but he does not emerge into the light of day, so to speak, until 1657, when the first of his numerous publications appeared. This was a book called *Plumæ Triumphus: The Pen's Triumph*, which contained a portrait of the author, and at the end an elaborate quadruple acrostic on his name, the writer of which waxes eloquent over his friend Cocker's fame. The writing-master is addressed as an "excelling artist," and the lines to "his renowned friend Mr. Edward Cocker" end thus:

Know, readers, who for pen's perfection look,
Knots and unparallel'd lines shine in this book;
Erected are these columns to thy praise,
Each touch of thy smooth quill thy fame doth raise,
Repute attends thy arts, thy virtues favour,
Renowned is thy name, wit, pen, and graver.

The acrostic is signed "H. P."

The art of penmanship was much more cultivated, and was much more highly valued, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries than it is in these careless, hurrying times. The old writing-masters revelled in their handiwork. One of them, a Mr. Massey, who published in 1763 a volume on *The Origin and Progress of Letters*, describes certain celebrated penmen as by their talents adding value to the sentences which they copied. A well-known calligrapher of somewhat earlier date, a Mr. George Bickham, was thus besung by an admiring bard:

Thy tender strokes, inimitably fine,
Crown with perfection every flowing line,
And to each grand performance add a grace,
As curling hair adorns a beauteous face.

One can only hope that Mr. Bickham was a modest man who had the grace to blush when he read this wonderful tribute to his skill. Cocker, if his laudatory acrostic-writer may be trusted, was a worthy forerunner of Bickham. His *Pen's Triumph* was probably a success, for he followed it with several similar publications: *The Copy-book of Fair Writing*, *The Pen's Gallantry* and *The Pen's Celerity*, *Cocker's Urania*; or, *The Scholar's Delight in Writing*, with many other writing- and copy-books rejoicing in more or less fanciful titles.

These manuals were very popular, and as they were widely used in schools, copies have become extremely scarce. One of the rarest, which combines Cocker's two accomplishments, arithmetic and penmanship, is entitled, *Penna Volans*; or, *The Young Man's Accomplishment, a copybook wherein the rules of Arithmetick are exquisitely written in all the usual hands*, and is dated 1661. A copy is preserved in the Taylor Institution at Oxford. The author's great aim was to teach his pupils to write well:

Whereby ingenious youths may soon be made
For clerkships fit, or management of trade.

It is significant of the respect accorded to calligraphy that Evelyn, in his scarce little book, *Sculpture, or the History of Challography* (1662), classes with the engravers "the famous Gravers of Letters and Calligraphers" (p. 91, ed. 1906, "Tudor and Stuart Library"). A few pages farther on Cocker is referred to by name—"Not omitting the industrious Mr. Coker, Gery, Gething, Billingly, etc., who in what they have published for Letters and Flourishes are comparable to any of those Masters whom we have so much celebrated amongst the Italians and French for Calligraphy and fair writing."*

Cocker's fame as a penman procured him a Privy Seal grant of £150, "to encourage his further progress in the arts of writing and engraving"; but as the poor man was petitioning a few years before his death, in

* *Ibid.*, p. 99.

1675, for the payment of this grant, it is doubtful whether the money ever really reached him. In 1664, as we learn by an advertisement in a paper called *The Intelligencer*, Mr. Edward Cocker, "whose works have made him famous," began to "teach a publick school for writing and arithmetick on reasonable termes, at his House at the South Side of St. Paul's Church, over against Paul's Chain, where youths for more expedition may be boarded."* This must be a tolerably early advertisement of a boarding-school.

For a few interesting glimpses of Cocker's personality we are indebted to Mr. Samuel Pepys. From this genial gossip we learn that the writing-master was a great admirer of the English poets, and was well read in our literature. He engraved certain minute tables upon a "sliding rule with silver plates" for the diarist so admirably that Mr. Pepys was mightily pleased therewith, and considered that he had got very good value for the fourteen shillings which the work cost him. Edward Cocker died in 1675, at the early age of forty-four. He is said to have been buried in St. George's, Southwark. His premature death was said to have been due to a fondness for drink. A broadside of 1675 is called *Cocker's Farewell to Brandy*, a title which, although somewhat libellous, is a testimony to the widespread fame of the master penman.

If Cocker's fame, however, had depended solely upon any or all of the numerous books and pamphlets which he published during his lifetime, it would have died out long ago; for the art of penmanship is little regarded, and all the worthy schoolmaster's tracts and treatises thereon are forgotten, save by collectors. The late Mr. William Bates once sought to associate the saying "According to Cocker" with one of the penman's many works, which bears a title beginning, *The Young Clerk's Tutor enlarged*, and continuing through the usual long-winded description of the book's contents. Mr. Bates's copy was of the eleventh edition, dated 1682. After quoting some passages, Mr. Bates continued:† "Having said thus much, I have only to suggest interrogatively that whenever

it was question of an 'Acquittance,' the 'Attornment of a Tenant,' an 'Umpirage,' a 'Defeazance upon a Judgment,' a 'Lease of Ejectment,' a 'Writ of Covenant for the King of Tyth-Corn,' a 'Fine from a Conusor to a Conusee of Commons of Pasture for all Manner of Cattell,' 'Wills,' 'Codicils,' or what not, the question whether, or the statement that the document was drawn, or the transaction conducted, 'according to Cocker,' had reference rather to *The Young Clerk's Tutor* than to the *Vulgar Arithmetick*, as more generally supposed." But this suggestion, which has no supporting evidence, may be put aside.

The *Arithmetick*, the book which originated the "According to Cocker" phrase, that keeps green the name and memory of the master of the pen and ferule, was not printed until two or three years after its author's death. This famous manual was entitled *Cocker's Arithmetick. Being a plain and familiar method, suitable to the meanest capacity, for the full understanding of that incomparable art, as it is now taught by the ablest school-masters in city and country*. The long-winded title-page speaks of the author as "late practitioner in the arts of writing, arithmetick, and engraving," and describes the *Arithmetick* as "being that so long promised to the world," and as "perused and published by John Hawkins, by the author's correct copy." The book was licensed in September 1677, and was published by "T. Passinger, at Three Bibles on London Bridge," in the following year. Only two or three perfect copies of this first edition are known. In 1874 a copy was sold for £24. In 1900 a copy, with portrait, sold at Sotheby's, was bought by Mr. Quaritch for £11 10s.; but a note in the sale catalogue remarked: "The copy in the British Museum wants the portrait, and as it was doubtful whether the portrait in this copy was the correct one, it was sold not subject to return on that account." Between 1678 and 1767 nearly sixty editions are known to have been issued; and many of these, owing to the rough usage that such books commonly meet with at the hands of schoolboys and girls, are almost, if not quite, as rare as the first issue, though naturally they do not fetch as good a price under the hammer. Most of these many

* *London Topographical Record*, iii. 120.

† *Notes and Queries*, Sixth Series, vol. iii., p. 206.

editions of the *Arithmetick* contain the portrait of the renowned master, underneath which are usually to be found the following lines, the last containing a mild pun :

Ingenious Cocker (now to rest thou'rt gone) !
Noe art can show thee fully but thine own ;
Thy rare Arithmetick alone can show
Th' vast *sums* of thanks wee for thy labours owe.

In 1685 appeared the first edition, also issued by Passinger at the Three Bibles on London Bridge, of Cocker's *Decimal Arithmetick, wherein is shewed the Nature and Use of Decimal Fractions in the Usual Rules of Arithmetick, and in the mensuration of Planes and Solids, etc.* This also was "perused, corrected, and published by John Hawkins." Copies of this first edition sell for from £2 to £5.

It was surely an odd impulse which made Dr. Johnson put a copy of Cocker's *Arithmetick* in his pocket when he went for his famous Scottish tour with Boswell. At a Highland village on the west coast the sage was struck by the superior appearance and address of the landlord's daughter—"a young woman not inelegant either in mien or dress,"—and, as he says, "we knew that the girls of the Highlands are all gentlewomen, and treated her with great respect, which she received as customary and due, and was neither elated by it, nor confused, but repaid my civilities without embarrassment, and told me how much I honoured her country by coming to survey it." Finally, says the doctor, "I presented her with a book, which I happened to have about me, and should not be pleased to think that she forgets me." After the publication of his *Journey to the Hebrides*, Johnson was asked what the book was, and was rather annoyed at the amusement created by the announcement that he had given the douce Scottish lassie a copy of Cocker's *Arithmetick*. "I had no choice in the matter," he explained; "I have said that I presented her with a book which I happened to have about me." "But how came you," said Boswell, very naturally, "to have such a book about you on a holiday?" "Why, sir, if you are to have but one book with you upon a journey, let it be a book of science. When you have read through a book of entertainment, you

know it, and it can do no more for you; but a book of science is inexhaustible." Well said, no doubt; but can any reader of the *Antiquary* imagine himself starting for a holiday tour with the best of modern arithmetics in his pocket as sole literary provender?

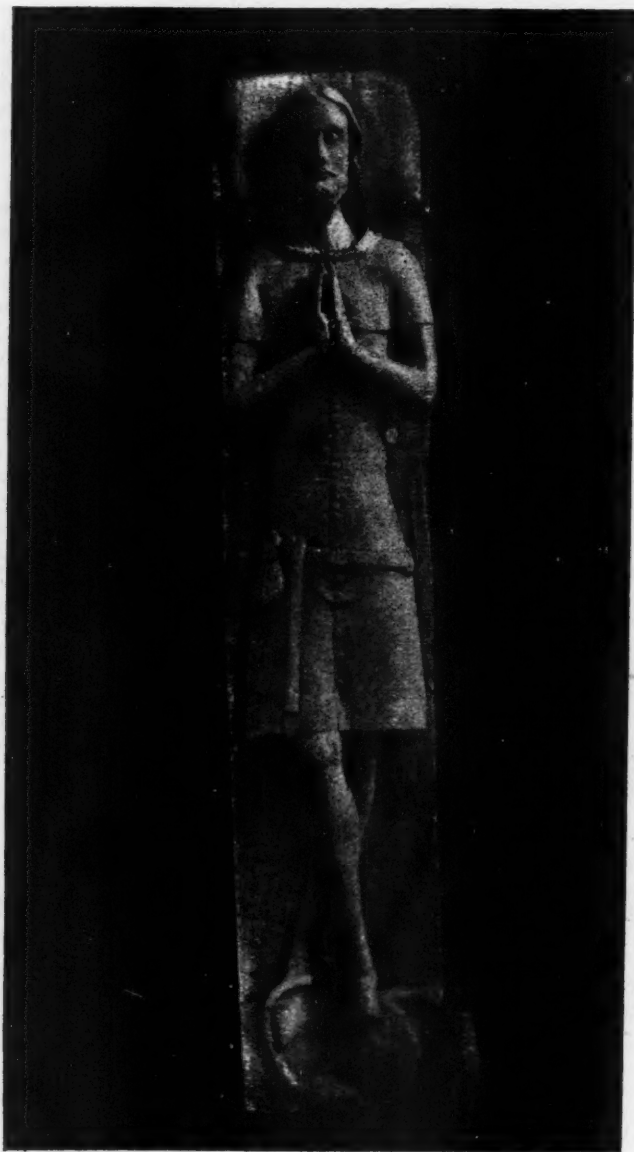
Attempts have been made to show that the famous *Arithmetick* was never written by Cocker, but was really composed by the John Hawkins, writing-master, who published it as the work of his deceased friend. It may have been so, for Cocker's name was evidently a most valuable voucher for any book on writing or arithmetic; but there is a good deal to be said against the theory of the Hawkins authorship, and, in any case, the matter is not now of much importance, for we are not likely, at this time of day, to take to saying "According to Hawkins," instead of the familiar "According to Cocker"! Examples of this phrase have not been found in literature earlier than the nineteenth century, but there seems to be little doubt that we owe the saying to a character in Murphy's farce of *The Apprentice*, produced in 1756—an old merchant named Wingate, who had an unlimited reverence for Cocker and his *Arithmetick*, and who took every opportunity of citing the man and his work as authorities in support of his own opinions or calculations:



Wooden Monumental Effigies.*

SOME ninety-three wooden effigies in twenty-six counties of England and Wales are now known, and there are records of some twenty-two more which have been destroyed. In November, 1908, Dr. Fryer communicated to the Society of Antiquaries a carefully compiled monograph on the subject, which duly appeared in *Archæologia*, and is now reprinted, by permission of the Society, in the handsome

* *Wooden Monumental Effigies in England and Wales.* By Alfred C. Fryer, Ph.D., F.S.A. Thirty-five illustrations. London, *Elliot Stock* [1910]. Royal 4to, pp. 66. Price 6s. net.



(?) SIR HUGH HELYON (c. 1350), MUCH MARCLE, HEREFORDSHIRE.

volume before us, with the addition of a fine series of illustrations, all except three of which are from photographs taken by the author. The paper is prepared with Dr. Fryer's usual

thoroughness, and forms, with its splendid series of illustrations, an addition to the literature of monumental effigies which all ecclesiologists will prize. The author briefly,

but comprehensively, reviews the bibliography of the subject, which is considerable, and then describes in detail the various surviving examples. The work concludes with a valuable topographical index, filling thirty-two pages, in which all known examples, whether extant or destroyed, are recorded in alphabetical order of counties, with a note of the position in church or chapel of the effigy, the name of the person or character represented, so far as is known, an exact description, with

addition can be made to Dr. Fryer's valuable study.

The history of destruction is, as usual, melancholy enough. It is recorded that in the middle of the last century washerwomen of Brecon were using fragments of the wooden effigy of Reginald Breos. Other examples in the priory church of Brecon are known to have been destroyed by the soldiers of the Parliament. At Radcliff-on-Trent, Notts, a wooden effigy of a knight, said to have been



RALPH NEVILLE, SECOND EARL OF WESTMORLAND, DIED 1484; AND MARGARET,
HIS WIFE, BRANCEPETH, CO. DURHAM.

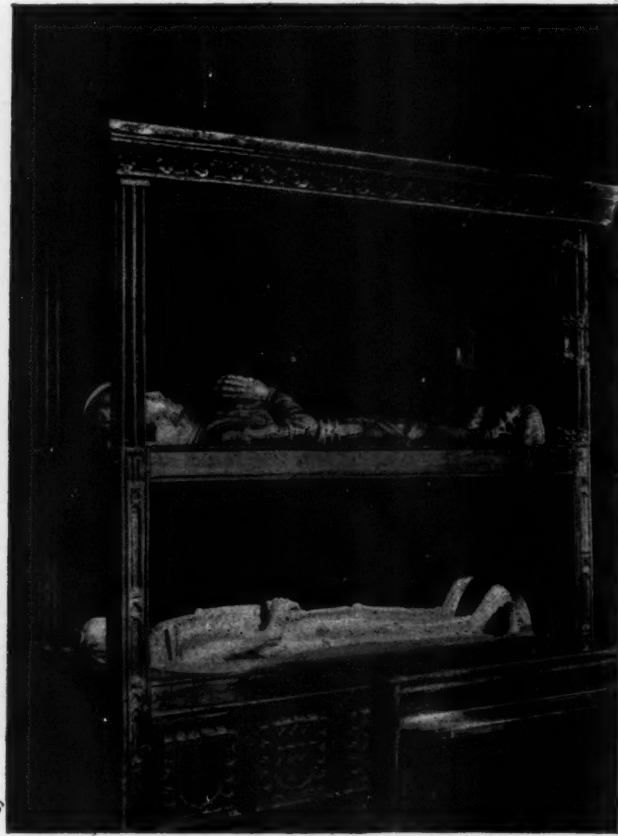
measurements and peculiarities noted, and in the outer column a list of references to authorities for each entry, illustrations being specially noted. It will thus be seen that the subject has been thoroughly and exhaustively treated. It is quite possible, of course, that there may be still a few examples extant which have not been recorded, and there may also be yet discovered records of other examples which have been destroyed; but in neither case is it likely that much

the founder of the church, was seized by the populace during the celebration of a victory in the Peninsular War, about a century ago, and, having been dressed in an old uniform, was burnt in a blazing bonfire as a substitute for the figure of Napoleon! Many have been wantonly destroyed. Dr. Fryer says that the effigy of Sir William Messing "was actually ordered to be destroyed by the vicar of the church at Messing about one hundred years ago, and the parish clerk obeyed the direc-

tions of his tactless superior to the very letter." "Tactless" in this connection seems a singularly inadequate expression.

The wooden effigies still extant are of considerable variety, both as regards date and character represented. They range from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, and

Oglander in the Oglander Chapel of St. Mary's Church, Brading, Isle of Wight—is very clumsily executed. Many of them, especially the mail or armour clad figures of soldiers and knights, are interesting studies in costume. Dr. Fryer treats these in full detail, and the plates, which are excellently



SIR ROGER ROCKLEY, DIED 1522, WORSBOROUGH, YORKSHIRE.

include the figures of a King, a judge, four ecclesiastics, fifty-eight military personages, and twenty-four ladies. In quality they vary greatly. Some are works of art, others are very wooden indeed! There is a figure illustrated on the plate opposite p. 32 which irresistibly suggests Don Quixote. Another, shown on the plate opposite p. 33—the figure of Sir John

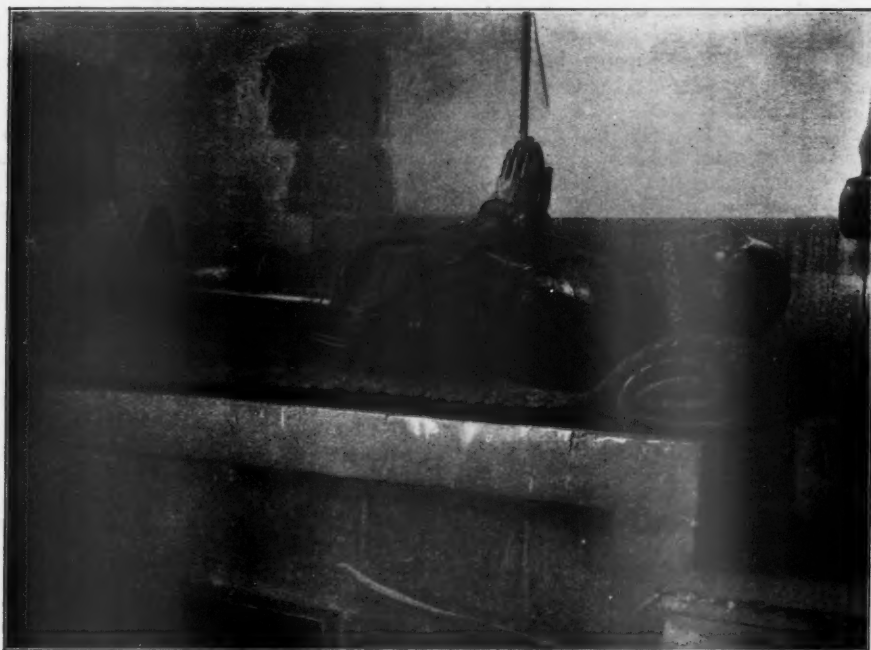
produced, are a most useful commentary on the text.

We reproduce in these pages four of the illustrations, which may be briefly described. The first shows one of the three known effigies of laymen (civilians). It dates from about the middle of the fourteenth century, and is at Much Marcle, Hereford-

shire. Cross-legged effigies in civilian dress are very rare. The figure here wears a close-fitting, buttoned tunic, reaching to the knees. The tight-fitting sleeves are buttoned from the elbows to the wrists. The leathern girdle has a long pendant, and a small purse buckled to it. The legs are in close-fitting pantaloons, and the shoes are pointed. It is thought that the figure represents Sir Hugh Helyon. Dr. Fryer remarks that "the long face, the hair parted in the middle, and the short beard,

roses, which belongs to the period 1461-1485, and the white boar of Richard III. as pendant. Both the armour and the Countess's costume are full of interesting detail.

The third shows the remarkable two-tier wooden tomb and effigy of Sir Roger Rockley, of Worsborough, Yorkshire. The chest below is adorned with shields of arms of the Rockley and Mounteney families, and on it rests the cadaver in an open shroud. On the tier above, under the canopy, lies the figure of



SIR WILLIAM OGLANDER, KNIGHT, DIED 1608, BRADING, ISLE OF WIGHT.

lead us to conjecture that some effort has been made by the artist to produce a portrait and not merely a conventional type of face."

The second example shows the effigies of Ralph Neville, second Earl of Westmorland, and his second wife, Margaret, which rest on a wooden tomb—cut down from the days when Leland called it a "high tombe"—in the middle of the chancel of Brancepeth Church, Durham. The Earl wears over his armour a collar of suns and

the knight, in plate armour, with helmeted head, the visor raised. The canopy is embellished with trefoils and circles united with a running scroll. This striking monument was made in 1522.

Our last example shows the fine effigy of Sir William Oglander (*ob.* 1608) in the Oglander Chapel at Brading, Isle of Wight. It was carved at Newport for the sum of £33. It is fully coloured, and represents Sir William in plate armour of the

period of James I. Another illustration on the same plate shows the very poor wooden effigy of his son, Sir John Oglander, lying on his right side, with legs crossed and head resting on the right hand, with above it, in a recess in the wall, the curious little effigy, also in wood, only 1 foot 9 inches long, in memory of Sir John's only son George, who died soon after he came of age.

These four examples may give some slight indication of the interesting and valuable character of Dr. Fryer's fine monograph. It forms a comely volume of permanent value. The illustrations are splendidly-produced plates. The *Antiquary* paper hardly does them justice.



The High Cross of Birmingham.*

By JOSEPH HILL.

THE picturesque market crosses in ancient cities and old market towns have ever been objects of interest and attraction. Anciently, simple crosses were common in every manor, in and about Birmingham. Besides the High Cross, one stood at the Welch End of the town, and this at an early date became a market cross, whilst another at the nether end of Dale End, known as the Stone Cross, probably marked the limit or end of the manor. Others of these crosses stood at Great Hampton Street (Ferney Fields), probably near Great Hampton Row (Heybarne's Lane, or Hangman's Lane), and at Harborne Lane, called Stubbe Cross (suggestive of an old stock or stump of a ruinous gospel oak), whilst others were at Wood End, Handsworth, at Duddeston, at Gosta Green, and elsewhere; but, except where the ancient symbol became a market, they were unimportant.

On the east side of the parish church was the "cheaping" or market for corn, on the west the street of the spicers or mercers, and near

by the Drapery. Rising the hill was the High Cross, and alongside it the Shambles. At the top of the High Town stood the tollbooth, the exchange for wool, skins, and leather, vulgarly the "Leather" Hall. The street from thence was the Rother Market, just as well known by the names English Market or Beast Market, whilst at the extreme end was the Welch Market, or Welch End, with its cross, the Welch, or Welchman's Cross. At the Welch End, too, were numerous folds (*falda*), and also the Lamb Yard, proving both the considerable Welch trading and the customary aversion to a mixed market. The history of Birmingham is written in its streets, and from the days of Richard I. to those of Richard III. it is manifest that the pursuits of the townsfolk were solely connected with the homely crafts of weaving, fulling, tanning, and skin-dressing, and with the raising and trading in sheep, cattle, wool, and skins, whilst the remotest suggestion of iron working will be sought for in vain.

Although of great antiquity, the earliest known mention of the High Cross is in an existing deed of 1494. In that year John Lydyate was the Master of the Gild of the Holy Cross, and in that capacity he granted to Richard Marchall (a vintner) and Margaret, his wife, a lease of a small tenement which practically stood within St. Martin's graveyard, but fronted the Mercers Street, which was designated "the way leading from the High Cross towards Egebaston Street (*terram ducent de Alta Crucis versus Egebaston Strete*). That this Market Cross had then stood there three or more centuries is clear. It was as old as the market, which was not only of very early date, but was much frequented, as is distinctly shown in old records, one instance of which may be referred to—viz., the lawsuit of 1313, whereby the men of Bromsgrove and King's Norton, who, as tenants of a King's manor, were toll free, recovered heavy damages for toll being illegally taken from them.

During the reign, however, of Henry VIII. there are innumerable references to the market and the market crosses. Among these may be cited—the setting up of stalls in the Market Place for the fishmongers, the

* This article appeared originally in the *Birmingham Daily Mail*.

bouchers, and the tanners; of the holding of one Henry Cowper, in Welch Lane, with a garden near the Shambles; of the tenement and cottage belonging to William Symondes, at the High Cross, and his cottage and garden at the cross called the "Welchman's Cross"; of the burgage in High Street, near the High Cross, belonging to William Philipps, and also of his house, called the "New House" at Welch End; of land belonging to Thomas Smith, the vintner, lying at the High Cross; of the tenements of William Colmore, in the Welch End, one being near the cross there; also of the house of Thomas Cowper, at the High Cross, called The Maydern Hede.

The references to the Cross in ancient deeds are, of course, numerous under the various names of the High Cross, Birmingham Cross, Market Cross, Butter Cross, and Old Cross, the last two being distinctive from the Welch Cross; but a very general one was The Cross. It was so described in 1628 and 1654. "A messuage or tenement neare the Crosse in Birmingham, called the Roundabout House," this curious building, which stood opposite the end of Phillips Street, being divided to serve as two tenements. Some remarkable references are also to be gleaned from old town accounts in which it is sometimes spoken of as being in the High Town. In the latter part of the seventeenth century the old Market Cross had fallen into decay, and the roof (doubtless of tiles) past repair. The inhabitants, desirous that it should be covered with lead, raised a sum of £6 14s. 11d. towards that object. The general repairs were, however, important. The Cross was provided with a dial, apparently a sun-dial, which had to be raised. The general work was carried out in 1686 by John Bridgens. From the account, it appears that a carpenter was paid 1s. 5d. per day, but a decorator earned 2s., for John Parslow was paid 39s. 6d. for nineteen days' work. A sum of £4 7s. 6d. was spent altogether on the standard and gilding the dial and globe, an allowance being made for old timber 5s., and old lead 24s. 2d.; the total, exclusive of the lead, was £16 8s. 6d., but an additional item for iron-work came to £1 1s. 6d.

Whatever pride the town may have ex-

perienced in the possession of the renovated building, with lead-covered roof and standard with globe, all, including the dial, resplendent with gold and colour, it was but short-lived, and the want of a public chamber for transacting town business became so urgent that on February 10, 1702, a meeting of twenty-four prominent inhabitants decided upon "repairing the Market Cross and making a roome over it"; and at another meeting, March 22, 1703, it was duly reported that "there is a room nearly built over that which is the Butter Cross"; and for the advantage of the town the letting of the room was deputed to the town constables, reserving it for all public meetings for the use of the inhabitants. Thereafter these meetings, controlled, not by the high bailiff, but by the churchwardens, overseers, constables, and third-boroughs, were all held in the new room. Without doubt the change had become necessary from the decay of the ancient Tolbooth, which, after the Gild dissolution, had served as the Town Hall, and retained that name until taken down twenty years later. These alterations cost about £80. From existing views the old building is shown to have had well-formed double arches on each side, and the new chamber had three windows on each side, or twelve in all. On the roof was a square space or gallery, enclosed with railing, a pole or standard rising from the centre; but between 1725-1750 it appears a well-formed cupola or domed turret, surmounted by a vane or weathercock, was added, whilst a clock, not a dial, was placed in a dormer-like projection on the roof.

Of this old building it is needless to say that William Hutton's account is altogether erroneous, being mere guess-work; but, as altered, the cross became practically the Town Hall, the Magisterial Court, the Law Court or Court of Requests, and the Manorial Court; whilst the churchwardens' meetings—in fact, all public meetings of every kind down to the year 1780, when the population was over 40,000—were held in the chamber over the Cross.

The ending of this notable building might be recorded in a few words, but its chronicle is more worthy. The want of one or two ante-rooms, consulting-rooms, waiting-rooms, clerks' rooms, or what not, became impera-

tive, and a house near the bank in Dale End was engaged as the Public Office of Birmingham. A removal soon followed to the old-time mansion of the Jennens family, in High Street, recently taken down, and a building with a stone front was erected in Moor Street, soon to be enlarged to double size, and then a new Town Hall built. Again the Public Offices were doubled in size, and a new Gild Hall, called a House of Council, or the Municipal Buildings (already found inadequate), was erected. New Law Courts, Assize Courts, Police Courts, and branches *ad libitum* have followed, yet the business requirements of these costly buildings, lavishly furnished, were, until the year 1780, met and provided for in the little chamber over the cross—a room something less than 7 yards square, and without a fireplace, whilst underneath was the only covered market of the town.

The end is told very tersely in an advertisement in *Aris's Gazette* of August 7, 1784: "At a town's meeting held at the Public Office, Dale End, July 21, for the purpose of considering rumours as to the state of the old Cross, it was unanimously agreed to take same down. Notice is hereby given that the materials of the old Cross will be sold by auction by J. Sketchley on Friday, the 13th of August, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The furniture belonging to the said Cross and to the Commissioners of the Court of Requests will be sold at the same time, and the timepiece and bell. May be viewed by applying to Mr. Conway, brush-maker, near the Cross."

Thomas Conway was the collector for the co-heiresses of Lord Archer of the chief rents due to the lord of the manor; he lived at No. 2, Moor Street. The materials realized about £60, and the clock was purchased for £10 for a church tower in Dudley, where it long did public duty. The chamber had served all requirements for seventy-seven years—a brief period compared with the antiquity of the High Cross of Birmingham.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

AN ANGLO-SAXON BROOCH.

BY SIR CHARLES ROBINSON.



HE original of the illustration on p. 269 is a silver brooch engraved and inlaid with niello. It came into my possession from a previous owner, who had purchased it from a London bric-à-brac dealer who apparently knew nothing about it, and either could not, or would not, give any account of its provenance.

It is believed to be of Anglo-Saxon (Northumbrian) work of the tenth century. Whether it has ever been underground, or has passed down from hand to hand during many centuries, must be a matter of uncertainty.

The brooch is evidently of Christian ecclesiastical origin, and was probably the morse of a cope or other vestment. It has recently been compared with the Wallingford sword-hilt in the Oxford Ashmolean Museum, and the resemblance of style and details of the niello engraving in both leave no doubt they are works of the same school and period. The Wallingford hilt was believed by the late Sir John Evans to be of Scandinavian work, but the evident fact that the present brooch is of Christian origin seems to render it more likely that both are Anglo-Saxon.

As regards the remarkable details of the brooch, I wish to point to some indications upon which your readers may be able to throw further light. In the first place, it is suggested that the four roundels containing bust figures represent the four Evangelists. In regard to the principal figure in the centre, the curious instrument held in each hand is believed to represent a scourge of leather thongs tipped with leaden balls. The four figures in the vesica-shaped compartment to the right and left respectively are thought to have an allegorical meaning. The figures on the right are bound hand and foot, whilst those on the opposite side are free, and respectively in the act of eating and running. It is suggested that these representations are typical of the pretensions of the Church to bind and to loose its votaries. A further suggestion has been advanced—it is that the involved and contorted monsters in the marginal roundels may probably represent evil spirits of paganism.



AN ANGLO-SAXON BROOCH.

At the Sign of the Owl.



THE new part of *Book Prices Current*, vol. xxiv., part iii., includes the record of several interesting sales. On February 14 Messrs. Sotheby sold a collection of books printed in, or relating to, America, many of which were formerly in the library of Christopher Marshall, known as "The Fighting Quaker," Philadelphia; but the prices ruled low, the 268 lots realizing only £322 8s.

Later in the month a part of the late Sir A. D. B. Scott's library was sold at Christie's. A manuscript of 1593, containing instructions to an official of the Pasqualigo family by the Doge of Venice, was chiefly interesting on account of its uncommon binding. This contemporary Venetian covering is described as of "Boards carved out in the Oriental style, and covered with gold tooling, the Lion of St. Mark impressed on the obverse side, and the Pasqualigo arms on the reverse. There is at the British Museum a volume, bound at Venice for Queen Elizabeth of England, in the same style." The price realized was £17. The sale of the Britwell

Court Library took place at Sotheby's on February 24 and 25, 452 lots realizing £1,085 4s. 6d. The items recorded are chiefly English literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The remaining portion of the late Lord Sheffield's library, sold on March 1 and 2, contained one or two Gibbon items. The historian's Pocket Diary for 1776, with many autograph entries, fetched £38. On February 17 he noted "The first Volume of my History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published." Other entries relate to his great work, and chronicle meetings with Burke and Reynolds, seeing Garrick as Lear, etc. This part of *Book Prices Current* chronicles various other sales, and brings the record up to April 6. English literature bulks largely throughout.

Many bookmen must have seen with great regret the announcement of the tragic death of the well-known author and publisher, Mr. Alfred Nutt, who lost his life on May 21, being drowned in the Seine near Melun in an attempt to save the life of his son, who had been thrown into the river by a runaway horse. The son was saved by some passers-by, but the gallant father, carried away by the current, was drowned. Mr. Nutt's own contributions to the literature of folk-lore and Celtic studies were of considerable importance. They included *The Legend of the Holy Grail*, 1888, and *The Voyage of Bran*, 2 vols., 1895-1897. Mr. Nutt was also a frequent contributor to foreign periodicals, especially the *Revue Celtique*, writing French and German as fluently and well as he did English. In 1897 he was President of the Folk-Lore Society. As a publisher he did good service to his favourite study by the publication of a new edition of Lady Guest's *Mabinogion*, and to literature generally by the series of books published in "The Tudor Library," "The Tudor Translations," and the "Bibliothèque de Carabas," and by his publication of the works of the late W. E. Henley.

I have received two remarkable book catalogues from Germany. The first is a thick quarto of more than 300 pages, issued

by Joseph Baer and Co., of Frankfort, and bound in vellum paper cover. It is entitled *Incunabula Xylographica et Typographica*, 1455-1500, and registers nearly 700 books. The collations are carefully given, with bibliographical details and references. Among the many rarities is a Caxton—the *Poly-cronicon* of 1482—priced at 6,000 marks. The catalogue is lavishly illustrated with fourteen plates and scores of illustrations and facsimiles in the text, and is completed by full bibliographical indexes—printers, places, dates, titles, etc.—with a table showing in parallel columns the references in Hain, Copinger, Reichling, Pellechet, Pollard, Proctor, and Voulliéme. The catalogue is thus itself a handbook to printed fifteenth-century books of no small value. A smaller catalogue (numbered 135) of considerable bibliographical interest reaches me from Ludwig Rosenthal, the well-known bibliopole of Munich. It is priced at 6 marks, and includes manuscripts, incunabula, and many other classes of old and valuable books to the number of over 1,400 items, with many illustrative plates and quaint reproductions in the text.

In the course of an interview in the *Jewish Chronicle*, Professor Flinders Petrie, speaking of the Bible story of the Exodus, contended that the spread of writing in those days had been enormously underestimated. "It is my firm conviction," he said, "that the Europe of a century ago was far more illiterate than the Eastern world in Bible times. We have, for instance, a papyrus containing a cook's accounts scrawled in a very clumsy hand, with the reckoning all wrong; but it shows that even a common servant of those days knew how to write. We have another containing a petition from a peasant. These things are extremely important as showing the probability of documentary records of a historical nature existing at the time."

The latest part of the *Journal* of the Gypsy-Lore Society (6, Hope Place, Liverpool), vol. iii., No. 4, contains, *inter alia*, continuations of Professor Leo Wiener's elaborate study of "Gypsies as Fortune-Tellers and as Blacksmiths," and of Professor Stewart Macalister's "Grammar and Vocabulary of

the Language of the Nawar or Zutt, the Nomad Smiths of Palestine." Under the title of "Affairs of Egypt, 1908," Mr. H. T. Crofton prints an amazing collection of notes cut from the newspapers of the world relating to gypsy lives and doings. The frontispiece to the part is a plate reproduced from "La Bohémienne" of François Boucher (1703-1770), engraved by Demarteau, which gives a true representation of the gypsy blanket, worn like the Roman toga, and arranged "in such a way as to hide the sling which supports the child, and leave the hand which appears to support it free to 'purloin artfully without its being perceived,'" just as the Belgian Brodæus described it in 1422.

Yet another part of the wonderful and extraordinarily extensive collections of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Middle Hill, Worcestershire, was offered for sale at Sotheby's on June 6 and the three following days. It included upwards of 200 volumes on vellum dating from the tenth century, early historical works, cartularies and chronicles, important heraldic and genealogical works, and many valuable manuscripts from monasteries in Cologne, Mayence, Steinfeld, etc. There were also Early English and Italian poetry, including Northern English Homilies, Boccaccio, Medici, Petrarch, and Tasso. Among other rare documents were sermons in Old English (fifteenth century), probably by John Wiclif; original diplomatic correspondence between William III. and the Swiss Cantons; and the original correspondence addressed to and from Sir Robert Southwell, Secretary of State to King William III., 1659-1700.

Sir Herbert Fordham sends me reprints of two of his interesting papers read last December before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. One gives an account of "An Itinerary of the Sixteenth Century"—*La Guide des Chemins d'Angleterre*, by Jean Bernard, printed at Paris in 1579. This Sir Herbert considers to be "certainly the earliest effort to give information as to travelling in England on the lines of an itinerary or road-book." The particulars given are of much interest, but I wish the author had not written of "linking-up." The other paper gives a brief review of the very

considerable cartographical work of "John Cary, Engraver and Map-seller" (fl. 1769-1836).

Mr. Batsford, of High Holborn, whose reputation for the production of beautiful books stands so high, announces the early issue in large folio of an exact facsimile of the third and rarest edition of Chippendale's *Gentleman and Cabinet-Maker's Director*, being, as the subtitle explains, "a large collection of the most elegant and useful designs of household furniture in the most fashionable taste." This is the edition of 1762 which contains 40 more plates than its predecessors of 1754 and 1759—making 200 in all—and the special copy from which the reproduction has been made contains 11 extra plates, so the total number to adorn the facsimile will be 211, containing 475 examples. Collectors, designers, and dealers will all welcome an exact facsimile of a book so rich in suggestion and achievement, of which original copies now fetch at least £40.

Among other interesting book announcements by the Messrs. Constable I notice that they will shortly publish *The History of Hastings Castle*, by Mr. Charles Dawson, F.S.A., whose study of the Bayeux tapestry in the *Antiquary* some little time ago attracted so much attention. The work will be in two volumes, and will be illustrated by unpublished and ancient plans and drawings collected by the author.

In the series of Church Art Handbooks, which Mr. Henry Frowde is publishing, a second volume of *Wood Carvings in English Churches*, by Francis Bond, is nearly ready. This deals with stallwork, chairs, and thrones. A third volume—for church chests, almeries, organ-cases, doors, alms and collecting boxes—is in preparation by P. M. Johnston. And a fourth—relating to bench-ends, poppy-heads, and pews—is being prepared by Alfred Maskell. In the same series will be issued *The Architectural History of the English Monument*, by James Williams. A volume uniform with these handbooks, now being prepared by A. Hamilton Thompson, is entitled *Military Architecture in England*.

The *Times*, in its "Literary Supplement" of June 16, announces that "Mr. Birrell has written a preface to a volume which Messrs. Longmans have in preparation for the autumn, entitled *A Quaker Post-Bag*, being a selection of letters from William Penn to Sir John Rodes, of Barlbrough Hall, Derby, 1693-1742, with some others, selected and edited by Mrs. G. Locker Lampson. The correspondence, which has never been published before, has lain at Barlbrough for upwards of 200 years. The Sir John Rodes to whom the letters were addressed was in the inner circle of the Quakerdom of his day, and with the other members of his family, an intimate friend of William Penn."

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE new part, No. lv., of the *Proceedings* of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society contains a varied bill of fare. Opening with some notes, to accompany a lantern lecture, on "Hair and Wig Powdering from Early Days," by Mr. W. B. Redfern, it proceeds to a detailed report by Dr. W. L. H. Duckworth and Mr. W. I. Pocock on "The Human Bones found on the Site of the Augustine Friary, Benet Street, Cambridge," with a folding plan and a variety of craniological and other tables. Another paper of ethnographical interest is a report of "Observations on One Hundred School-Boys at Alhama de Aragón, Spain," by Dr. Duckworth, with several plates of boys' heads, which show some curious contrasts in type. Papers of more local interest are a short discussion of the place-names "Grantchester and Cambridge," by Professor Skeat; "The Problem as to the Changes in the Course of the Cam since Roman Times," by the Ven. Archdeacon Cunningham; an elaborate study of the details of "The Ship in the Windows of King's College Chapel, Cambridge," with a good plate of the stately vessel of early sixteenth-century type, by Messrs. H. H. Brindley and Alan H. Moore. To the last paper is appended a useful list of books and articles dealing with the subject of ships of the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries, and modern forms of the gear they carried. The part also contains an address by the retiring president, Dr. Venn, and the annual report, which shows that the Society, by a large growth in the membership and in other ways, has made marked progress of late.

The issue for the present year of the *Saga-Book of the Viking Club*, vol. vi., part 2, contains, besides a report of proceedings, eight papers. Dr. Haakon Schetelig founds some suggestive remarks on "Traces of the Custom of 'Suttee' in Norway during the Viking Age," on the contents of forty-four Norwegian graves, here catalogued in order, with full references. Professor W. P. Ker's paper on "The Early Historians of Norway" attracts attention at once; and an illustrated abstract of a paper by Dr. G. A. Auden, on "Antiquities dating from the Danish Occupation of York," makes us wish that the whole could have been printed. Mr. W. H. Beeby supplies a brief botanical note on "Sol and Samphire," and the other contents of the part are "Siward Digri of Northumberland," by Dr. Axel Olrik; "Havelok and Olaf Tryggvason: a Contribution towards the Further Understanding of the Kings' Sagas," by Dr. A. Bugge; and "Grotta Söngr and the Orkney and Shetland Quern" and "The Alleged Prevalence of Gavelkind in Orkney and Shetland," both by Mr. A. W. Johnston.

The contents of vol. vii., No. 2, of the *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society include a continuation of the "Correspondence of Anne, Viscountess Conway, 'Quaker Lady,' 1675," and a variety of notes and documents illustrating the lives and doings and sufferings of the early Quakers in Bedfordshire, Derbyshire, Buckinghamshire, Ireland, Philadelphia, South Carolina, and elsewhere. Mr. Norman Penney's admirable notes on "Friends in Current Literature" will be very useful to all who are interested in Quaker bibliography. The *Journal* is doing excellent work.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on June 9, Mr. Reginald Smith read extracts, with comments, from "Notes on a Bronze Age Cemetery at Largs, Ayrshire," by Dr. Robert Munro; and also papers of his own on "A Roman Stone Coffin and Other Burials at Old Ford," piecing fragments of evidence together, and working out a line of Roman main road in very able fashion; and on "The Striation of Neolithic Flints found at Icklingham," with exhibition of specimens. In the latter paper Mr. Smith expounded Dr. Allen Sturge's theory of the striation being due to the action of ice, and of a succession of several glacial periods subsidiary to and later than the great Glacial Age.

On June 1, at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, Mr. P. M. Johnston described the "Excavations at Tortington Priory, Sussex," which he is superintending, and outlined the history of the priory, which was founded for a small establishment of Austin Canons at some date in the twelfth century. The remains of the priory church and buildings are scanty. At present all that exists above-ground are parts of the north transept and north wall of the nave of the priory church, with some graceful vaulting shafts, which indicate a date

about the middle of the thirteenth century. Built up in some comparatively modern walls of the farm buildings now occupying the site are numerous fragments of columns and sections of mouldings belonging to more than one date in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. It is probable that the adjacent barn was built of the old materials. The work of demolition was carried out very thoroughly at the time of the Dissolution. The most interesting finds have been three leaden coffins with richly ornamented lids dating between 1180 and 1200. One of these has been sent to the British Museum. There seems to be no question that the priory church had a central tower. Close by are the remains of a large building which was probably the refectory, and near to it more remains, which were presumably a kitchen. Among the latter was a well-made shoot filled with oyster and snail shells, tiles, and remains of stained glass.

The annual spring meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on May 18, when Toddington House, Winchcombe Church, and Sudeley Castle, were visited. At Winchcombe, after luncheon, an interesting presentation was made to Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., who, after ten years of splendid service, is retiring from the post of secretary. The Rev. Canon Bazeley made the presentation—a piece of plate in the form of a salver, with a cheque for £66—and Mr. Pritchard made an appropriate and modest reply.

On June 16 the members of the EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Lilley and Offley. Lilley Church was rebuilt in 1872, and among its features of interest are a chancel arch of red sandstone (reputed to be Saxon) from the earlier church, a Perpendicular font, and an Elizabethan monument in the west porch to Thomas Docwra. Mr. M. Feakes described the old church. "Bunyan's Cottage" was viewed—Bunyan is reputed to have held meetings here, of which some account was given by Mr. G. Aylott. Next was visited the site of Kellerman's dwelling. Mr. Gerish read a brief note on Kellerman, who has been termed "the last of the Alchemists" who seriously believed in the transmutation of metals. Locally he was reputed as having extensive dealings with the Evil One, who was frequently seen to enter by way of the furnace-shaft. Kellerman is said to have disappeared suddenly, the inference being by diabolic agency. After lunch a business meeting was held, and later Offley Church, Early English and Perpendicular, was visited. Its chief features are a Decorated font, pre-Reformation benches, inscribed tiles, a stone coffin, remains of old glass, graffiti in north aisle window, and a brass and elaborate memorials to members of the Penrice, Salusbury, and Spencer families. The Rev. P. E. Gatty read some notes upon the fabric, and Mr. Walter Millard exhibited a plan showing the growth of the structure, and gave an explanation thereof. Lastly, Offley Place was visited by the kind invitation of Mr. H. G. Salusbury Hughes. It is the mansion depicted in Chauncy's *History*, 1700, but underwent extensive alterations in 1806, when to the Elizabethan structure of red brick a wing was added in Gothic stucco.

VOL. VI.

The members of the DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion on June 8 to Bothal, Morpeth, and Mitford. At Bothal Mr. W. H. Knowles told the story of the church. He said there was not the slightest doubt that a church existed there in Saxon times, as when the chancel was restored and reconstructed some time ago no less than a dozen beautiful examples of Saxon stones were discovered. The Hon. and Rev. W. C. Ellis, the Rector, presented them to the museum in the Black Gate, Newcastle. Two or three of them are very rare in style. The church has an exceedingly long chancel, and in it are sedilia, a piscina, a trefoil head door with ball ornament, a low-side window, and doors with old strap ironwork. At the end of the fourteenth century the south wall of the nave was pierced, and an arcade of arches formed in the wall for the south aisle. Possibly at the same time the clerestory was formed. A little later the aisle walls seem to have been raised, and a flat roof put on instead of a sloping one. Part of the glass in the windows is exceptionally good. Hagioscopes, or "squints," were formed when the aisles were built, to allow a view from the aisles to the altar. The bell-gable of the church is unusual, being for three bells, one of which is dated 1615. In the south aisle there is an interesting sixteenth-century altar-tomb, with recumbent figures in alabaster representing Ralph, Lord Ogle, and his wife Margaret, who was a Gascoigne. In time past vandals have been at work, and have cut many initials on the effigies. Mr. C. H. Blair explained the coat of arms at the south end of the tomb. It is pretty well obliterated, he said, and is a very decadent example both of sculpturing and particularly of armorials. At Bothal Castle Mr. Knowles was cicerone, and the heraldry of the shields beneath the battlements was explained by Mr. Blair. At Morpeth and Mitford Churches Mr. Knowles described the fabrics.

The paper read at the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on June 8 was on "The First Egyptian Dynasty and the Season's Discoveries," by Mr. F. Legge.

The members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY paid a visit to Slade Hall, Levenshulme, in May, under the leadership of Mr. W. Charlton, J.P., and were received at the Hall by Mr. John Siddall and Councillor Siddall and his wife, the present representatives of the family, who have for nearly four centuries owned and occupied this interesting old Elizabethan residence. After inspecting the black-and-white half-timbered exterior, the party were shown various rooms having heavily beamed ceilings, and were then conducted up a curious old circular staircase to what is now the billiard-room, which still contains some ancient heraldic and decorative plaster-work. In the centre of one wall above the fireplace is the "Eagle and Child" crest of the Stanleys, flanked on either side by hunting-scenes, depicting stags and hounds amongst trees. On the opposite side of the room are shields of arms in high relief plaster-work. On the table Mr. Siddall, senior, had displayed a fine series of ancient deeds relating to the property. In this

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room Mr. Charlton read a paper he had prepared on the history of the Hall, its owners and occupiers, in which he stated that the Slade Hall estate is situated in Slade Lane, at the eastern extremity of the township of Rusholme. It is in the old chapelry of Didsbury, and within the ancient parish of Manchester. The first recorded owner of the Slade estate, given in an undated deed of about 1260-1270, appears to have been a Thomas de Mamcestre. In the fourteenth century the property was in the possession of Robert de Milkewallslade, which name in the Elizabethan period seems to have become abbreviated to Slade. This family leased the property to the Siddalls of Withington. An Edward Siddall in 1584 purchased the estate, and in 1585 rebuilt the house. His initials, "E. S., 1585," may be seen on the lintel of the principal entrance. The building, two stories in height, is of massive oaken framework resting on stone foundations, the spaces between the timbering being in some places filled in with wattle and daub.

The interior has, however, at various times been considerably altered. In the upper room before named there are three heraldic shields in plasterwork, the centre one bearing the arms of Queen Elizabeth, encircled by a garter, and supported by a lion and a griffin, the crest being placed between the letters E. R., the house having been built in her reign. On the right or dexter side of the royal arms is the shield of the Darby family, which shows eleven quarterings; a garter surrounds this also, the crest being between the letters E. D., the initials of Edward, Earl of Derby, who died in 1572, and was at the time the hall was built Lord Lieutenant of the county. On the left or sinister side of the royal arms is a shield showing eleven quarterings, and, like the others, surrounded by a garter, the crest being between the letters E. S., but the arms and supporters have not as yet been satisfactorily determined.

A meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE was held on May 25, Mr. J. P. Gibson presiding. Mr. C. H. Blair showed a number of seals, and the matrix of a seal of William de la Lie. The latter Mr. Blair believed to be of the fourteenth century, and a rare specimen, inasmuch as at death the seal of a man was usually broken to prevent forgeries. A peculiar hand-mangle was shown by Canon Walker. A paper contributed by Mr. F. W. Dendy, on the struggle between the Merchant and Craft Guilds of Newcastle, was read. The paper summarized the details of the struggle which took place over five centuries as to the ascendancy of the Merchant Guilds over the Craft Guilds. On May 28 the members of the Society spent an interesting day in the neighbourhood of Gilsland, where Mr. F. G. Simpson took the party over the site of the excavations in the Roman mile-castle, and gave an exhaustive description of the work accomplished. Another very enjoyable excursion took place on June 16, when Alnwick was visited.

The quarterly excursion of the ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place, under the guidance of Mr. Wykeham Chancellor, on June 4, when Birdbrook, Moyns Park, Steeple Bumpstead, Hemp-

stead, and Radwinter, were visited. Birdbrook Church is capped with a curious wooden belfry, but it is chiefly notable for its east window of three graceful Early English lights. The little building has been much pulled about since the thirteenth century, and the iconoclastic Dowsing did it no good in 1643, but it still preserves the small remains of an Easter sepulchre in the north wall of the chancel. The registers, which go back to 1633, give the parish a quaint reputation for longevity and matrimony. One man had six wives, and another eight; but the record in these things lies with Mrs. Martha Blewitt, who kept the village inn in the seventeenth century. She was, says the register, "Ye wife of nine husbands successively, buryd 8 of ym but last of all, ye woman dyed allsoe, was buryd May 7, 1681."

On June 4 the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLUB paid a special visit, under the leadership of Mr. H. S. Toms, to White Hawk Camp, the prehistoric hill-fort situated just south of the Grand Stand on the Race Hill, Brighton. The earliest mention of White Hawk Camp appears to be that in the Burrell manuscripts, where one gathers that in the middle of the eighteenth century the earthwork was known locally as "The Castle." About a hundred years later the name of the hill appears to have been applied to the earthwork, for, writing in 1849, the Rev. Edward Turner endeavours to maintain that the name White Hawk "bespeaks its Druidical approbation, it being probably derived from 'wied ac,' a holy oak; and the name Brighthelmstone being supposed by some to be derived from the contiguity of a town to a sacred hill." The Camp was partly destroyed by the formation of the racecourse many years ago, and the early Ordnance surveys show that the work of destruction has been continued since. The primary object of the excursion, said Mr. Toms, was to call attention to yet another earthwork, which formerly enclosed the very heart of the camp, the existence of which was unsuspected until the end of the racecourse was being levelled in February last. During these levelling operations the Camp was visited by a local antiquary, who observed that part of the uneven ground resembled an ancient grass-covered ditch which had become nearly filled in. By testing with a crowbar, and by watching holes made for posts, this observation was found to be correct, and a survey made before the levelling took place showed this innermost work to be elliptical in plan, with diameters of about 420 and 280 feet.

The crowbar proved the original ditch to have been considerably over 6 feet deep. The rampart must therefore have been correspondingly powerful. The idea that this central enclosure represents the original earthwork, which, having been found too small for the needs of its constructors, was demolished, is not borne out by the nature of the soils seen in the holes recently made in the ditch. It appears, rather, that in the original scheme these earthworks were intentionally triple, the smaller one forming, as it were, the inner citadel or keep. Without excavation it would be difficult to determine the situation of the entrances to these enclosures, although the breaks in the ramparts on the north and south sides may be the remains of the old gateways. The pond on the west

side of the Camp cuts a big slice out of the outer rampart, and is naturally of later date than the earth-works. Below the turf, upon the surface of the inner camp, flint flakes, cores, cooking-stones, and a few flint skin-scrapers, were found. From the post-holes made in the ditch a few fragments of hand-made Ancient British pottery were turned out. The most interesting discovery consisted of a large block of sandstone, which was found about 18 inches deep in the mould of the ditch. This sandstone is slightly hollowed out on either side, and the pitted and partly polished surfaces of these hollows indicate that it must have been used as the bed-stone of an ancient quern or grain-rubber. This, the most primitive form of mill, in which the grain is ground by merely rubbing it between two large stones, is still used by the natives of Central Africa and Australia. This ancient millstone, which is now exhibited in the Brighton Museum, recalls the discovery in January, 1904, of a number of skeletons near the Race Hill windmill. In these it was observed that the teeth were worn quite flat, a result produced by eating flour ground in such friable sandstone mills.



The annual meeting of the DORSET FIELD CLUB was held at Dorchester on May 26. The president (Mr. Nelson M. Richardson), in the course of an able address to a good attendance of members, made reference to the inroads which death had made upon their numbers in the course of the past year, and passed on to touch upon some of the points in which science had advanced during the past twelve months. Also he said that the further excavations carried on at Maumbury Rings in the past season have tended to confirm the general idea that it was an amphitheatre for the display of combats between gladiators and wild beasts, and one of the most interesting discoveries, amongst many others of 1909, was that of a rectangular area of about 13½ by 17½ feet in size at the southern end of the enclosure, which is believed to have formed the den where the wild beasts used in combats were confined. Two more prehistoric pits containing antler picks, etc., were also discovered, and will be more fully excavated this year.



Other gatherings have been the annual meetings of the RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on May 21, the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on May 31, the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL and ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY on May 17, the CARMARTHENSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on the same date, and the NORFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on June 2; and the excursion of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on May 28 to Hylton Castle.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

PRIMITIVE PATERNITY. By E. S. Hartland, F.S.A.
London: David Nutt, 1909-10. Two vols.
Demy 8vo, pp. viii, 325; ii, 328. Price 18s. net.

The subtitle describes the subject of this work as "The Myth of Supernatural Birth in Relation to the History of the Family." The folk-stories, beliefs, and legends, of which birth of a character otherwise than natural forms the theme, or in which it plays a leading part, are endless. What is the explanation? In the first three chapters Mr. Hartland presents in a condensed but remarkably clear form the mass of evidence relating to the myth of supernatural birth to be found in the beliefs and practices of peoples in a very low stage of culture. Then, advancing through the discussion of Mother-right to the development of Father-right, he suggests that the solution is to be found, not so much in the theory of uncertainty of fatherhood, as advanced by McLennan and others, as in the physiological ignorance of early man—in the non-recognition of the physical relation between father and child. Thus boldly stated, the proposition sounds startling, and most anthropologists and folk-lorists will probably feel that, notwithstanding Mr. Hartland's admirable method of developing his argument, which is thoroughly scientific, and notwithstanding his masterly handling of his amazing mass of material, there are many points yet to be discussed and elucidated before the theory can be unreservedly accepted. It is impossible to discuss it here. To very many students of anthropology, indeed, the great value of the book will be found in the accumulation of material which Mr. Hartland marshals so skilfully and handles so deftly, and the discussion of which, indeed, suggests many subsidiary problems that may lead the reader far afield. The two handsome, well-printed volumes are a great store-house of material relating to sexual relations and practices among uncivilized peoples, to which a full and well-arranged index forms the key. A Bibliographical Appendix fills twenty-three pages. Mr. Hartland took his place in the front rank of anthropologists and folk-lorists by *The Legend of Perseus*, of which this new work is indeed an off-shoot; and *Primitive Paternity* will be placed by students on the same shelf as that brilliant study, with Dr. Frazer's *Golden Bough* and the few other works of the same outstanding importance.

* * *

THE STYLES OF ORNAMENT. By Alexander Speltz.
Translated from the second German edition.
Revised and edited by R. Phene Spiers, F.S.A.
More than 3,500 examples. London: B. T. Batsford, 1910. Large 8vo, pp. x, 647. Price 15s. net.

This most important addition to the works issued in recent years on this most interesting subject might,

perhaps, with at least equal appropriateness be designated a "Dictionary of Ornament," since in the clear arrangement of the various parts, and by the aid of the analytical index given at the end of the volume, it is possible to find how any particular subject has been treated by artists of all periods. Thus, to take the word "door" as an example, we find that there are given forty-two illustrations of various treatments of it in all styles from Egyptian down to Neo-Grec; while in surface ornament, under the description of "interlacing," there are no less than 101 examples. The subjects are of every possible description, extending from architectural forms to fabrics and jewellery, admirably arranged and clearly drawn, so that the volume cannot but prove of the highest value to the designer. The concise historical descriptions of the styles which preface each part will be of great advantage to the student, more particularly if he be generally versed in the whole subject.

The examples have been collected from the most varied authorities, the German and French authors largely predominating, not always, however, with a fortunate result. For instance, on the seven plates illustrating English Romanesque, more than half the examples are taken from foreign authors, and Fig. 10 on Plate 96, which is reproduced from Hottenroth, is described as an English pyx, whereas it is the well-known ciborium of Sens engraved on Plate 36 of vol. ii. of Viollet-le-Duc's *Mobilier*; and on Plate 97 the Winchester font is inserted from Rupricht-Robert as an example of English work, though it is generally admitted that it, with many similar fonts, was made at and imported from Tournay. Other unfortunate mistakes occur, possibly through the author relying too much on his authorities without a personal knowledge of the object. Thus on three consecutive plates, 84 to 86, we find Fig. 3 on the first given as a chalice and cover, when, in fact, it is a ciborium fully described both by Didron and De Caumont, neither of whose names occur, by the way, in the long list of authors at the end of the volume. Plate 85 is devoted to the famous antependium of Kloster-Neuberg, given as an example of the enamel of the French School, the only one given; but as it is the work of Nicholas of Verdun, it is not only not French, but as much a product of Mosan art as are the enamels of Godfrey de Clair of Huy. Plate 86 and the following plates are entitled "Romanesque Ornament in Upper and Middle Italy," but out of the seventeen examples given in them, all but two are in North Italy, the two being from Bitonto in Puglia, and Matera in the Basilicata, both in the extreme south. The numerous mistakes in spelling are doubtless due to the fact that this edition was printed in Germany, though the substitution of "imbossed" for "embossed," words of wholly different meanings, ought not to have been overlooked; while the descriptions to Plate 38, which give Ara Coeli as *near* Rome, and the Villa Borghese as *in* Rome, seem to be mistakes in the original work.

The industry and care of the author in the collection and delineation of the 3,500 examples which this work contains are beyond all praise. The moderate price at which it is issued makes it available to all students, while as a handy work of reference, it will be invaluable to all architects and art-workers.

J. T. P.

CHRONICLES OF THEBERTON, A SUFFOLK VILLAGE.
By H. M. Doughty. Introduction and Notes by Professor Skeat, Litt.D. With illustrations and maps. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1910. 8vo, pp. xvi, 242. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Parish histories vary greatly in quality. Some are excellent examples of "how not to do it." Many contain much good matter, but often ill-arranged or ill-digested. A few are really good. Mr. Doughty's *Chronicles of Theberton* may fairly be ranked among the few. He has examined original records as well as most available printed authorities that bear directly or indirectly on his subject; and he has—what from the general reader's point of view is even more important—the power of presenting his well-ordered matter in pleasantly written chapters, wherein the dry bones of detail are made to live. From Domesday to the early decades of the nineteenth century Mr. Doughty traces the course of ecclesiastical and civil life in Theberton, with many side-lights on events of national importance. Many valuable details of early prices are given. In 1348 came the Black Death, when the social world was turned upside down, and the "business of the world fell out of gear. . . . Things were sold for next to nothing, a horse worth £30 for but £5, a good fat ox £3, a cow 15s., and so on. There is a vivid picture of a remarkable scene in Theberton Church on Holy Thursday, 1445, when, during Mass, the Abbot of Leystone (a former rector of the parish), with a score of men "arrayed in war-like guise," entered the church and seized the celebrating priest, who, after some parley between the invading Abbot and two men of substance in the congregation, was allowed to finish the service. The offence of the arrested priest is unknown, but he soon afterwards departed from Theberton. Interesting details are given of the proceedings leading to the deprivation in 1644 of the then rector, William Fenn, whose sympathies were clearly royalist. Many curious details of seventeenth-century parish administration are given. On p. 144 is an assessment list of 1672 from a contemporary document written in faded ink, which gives the produce in each case in four columns of figures—shillings, pence, oboli, and quadrantes. The frequent extracts from local documents—inventories, wages lists, particulars of prices, etc.—are of much value, and help to give realistic pictures of the village life of long ago. Sports, enclosures, manorial and parish rights, and many other subjects find illustration. Indeed, most sides of parish history are well presented, so as to form a series of accurate and most interesting pictures of village life and development. We are grateful to Mr. Doughty for a well-arranged, pleasantly written book, but why—oh, why has he not provided it with an index? It is really too bad at this time of day to issue books of this kind, which have permanent reference value, unindexed.

* * *

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ENGLAND. By J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. With twenty-four illustrations. London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1910. Demy 8vo, pp. xx, 290. Price 7s. 6d. net.

It is a little surprising that no book has hitherto been published dealing with the attractive subject of parish registers and their contents in anything like

a wide and comprehensive spirit. Mr. Chester Waters's *Parish Registers*, 1882, is valuable so far as it goes; but Dr. Cox is the first writer to deal with the whole subject thoroughly and comprehensively. His opening chapters tell clearly and succinctly the parliamentary history of registration, the methods of keeping, and some of the prominent characteristics of the older registers, and show how the parochial registers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries note and illustrate the religious changes of those periods. Then follow chapters in which by numerous extracts and specimen entries the subjects of Baptisms, Chrisom Children and Foundlings, Marriages, Burials, Accidents, the

being thoroughly appreciated by the author, is so set forth as to be appreciated by the reader. Two chapters entitled "Olla Podrida" and "The Dates and Conditions of the Registers" conclude this valuable book. The former chapter is a remarkable miscellany as it stands, and we are sure that Dr. Cox must have exercised great self-restraint in keeping it within its present limits. The illustrations include several facsimiles of documents and of the title-pages of publications directly or indirectly connected with the registers. There are also facsimiles of pages of the registers themselves, which show the laborious handwriting and the form of entry of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Among other illustrations is the small one reproduced by courtesy of the publisher on this page. It is a representation of a chrisom child from an inscribed slab at Croxall, Derbyshire. A chrisom child was one which died within a month of its baptism; and in mediæval times the white linen cloth, or vesture, which had been placed on the child at the time of its baptism was then used as a shroud, being bound round the little body with ornamental folds or strips of linen, as shown in the illustration.

Sundry useful appendixes—one gives a list of printed parish registers—and the indispensable index conclude a work which should be one of the most popular, as it is one of the best prepared, volumes in the excellent series—"The Antiquary's Books"—to which it belongs.

* * *

ENGLISH CHURCH BRASSES. By Ernest R. Suffling. With 237 illustrations. London: L. Upcott Gill, 1910. 8vo, pp. xii, 456. Price 10s. 6d. net.

The study of English Church brasses is a subject of never-failing interest, and it is followed nowadays after a much more intelligent and appreciative fashion than used to be the case. The students of this branch of ecclesiology are so numerous that it is not surprising to find that books dealing with brasses are on the increase. Quite recently we have had two good works—namely, Mr. Herbert Druitt's book, issued in 1906, entitled *A Manual of Costume as Illustrated by Brasses*; whilst in 1907 the Rev. H. W. Macklin, President of the Monumental Brass Society, wrote a most admirable and helpful volume, called *The Brasses of England*, which has already passed into a second edition. Mr. Suffling's new book consists of upwards of 450 pages, and is illustrated by about 250 rubbings of extant examples. Brass-rubbing enthusiasts will doubtless wish to place this book upon their shelves, and they will find amongst the pictures just a few examples which we do not remember to have seen illustrated elsewhere. No doubt, too, the compilation of this considerable volume has occupied a great deal of time. But it is not possible for us to conscientiously praise it or to recommend it to any novices in this branch of ecclesiology. Several old-fashioned blunders, long since authoritatively corrected, are here reproduced in a new dress. A typical instance of this occurs in connection with the use of the words *crozier* and *pastoral staff*. Mr. Suffling actually warns his readers against confusing "the pastoral staff which was the staff of authority of the Bishop and the crozier which was the insignia or sceptre of the Archbishop." He goes on to say that "the crozier was a staff about 5 feet in length, usually of hollow metal, richly ornamented,



A CHRISOM CHILD: INSCRIBED SLAB OF EDWARD MYNER, CROXALL.

Plague and Other Sickness, Historical Incidents and Events, and Storms, Frosts, and Fires, are illustrated and exemplified. These chapters show what an enormous amount of curious and diversified information is to be found within the covers of the older parochial registers. Dr. Cox is far from having exhausted any one of the subject-headings. He says himself that, in the process of sifting and excision, more than half of the original number of selected extracts have been excluded; but Dr. Cox is so well equipped an antiquary that we may feel sure that nothing really important has been omitted. The text is written with full knowledge, and the significance of the extracts which have survived the sifting process,

and was carried by only two persons—namely, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. As its name implies, it was surmounted by an elaborate jewelled cross." Now, every word of this is absolutely wrong, and anyone stating this on Mr. Suffling's authority will be committing a blunder which has long ago been exposed. The fact is that the two terms, pastoral staff and crozier, both apply to the episcopal crook, whether carried by a Bishop or an Archbishop. The word crozier has no connection with an archiepiscopal cross. This matter was finally set at rest more than twenty years ago by the Rev. J. T. Fowler in a paper which appeared in vol. lii. of the *Archæologia*. There are fully half a dozen more instances of blunders in the attempt to explain vestments and armour, and their respective uses; but for lack of space this one must suffice.

One of the longest sections of the book is that which is termed "The Localities of Brasses." Lists of churches containing brasses are set forth in alphabetical order under their respective counties, and are subdivided into the various centuries under which they are dated. Such lists—although not for a moment to be compared with those in the old manual of Haines, wherein descriptions of all the brasses enumerated are set forth—might be most useful and helpful to the brass-seeking tourist; but they are so incomplete and inadequate as to be almost worthless. We have tested them carefully in seven or eight counties, and the result is most unsatisfactory. In a minority of cases the actual date as well as the century is given after the name of the parish. Mr. Suffling coolly appeals to his readers to supply him with the vast number of missing dates. But elsewhere he asserts that he had studied "every book, pamphlet, engraving, directory, periodical, and county history that could render me service." These various authorities must, however, have been consulted after a very perfunctory fashion, for the missing dates can be readily found in ordinary printed works of all the counties of England. If another edition of this book is issued, it would only require a few days' work in any good topographical library to fill up all the gaps. Moreover, zealous study of printed authorities would give a large number of brasses which have escaped Mr. Suffling's notice.

The last chapter is supposed to deal with the "Bibliography of Brasses." Had this section even approximated to a complete list, it would have had great value. In its present form, however, it is practically worthless; it is not of the slightest service to any student to give the mere name of a magazine or of a publishing society, whose volumes very possibly exceed fifty in number.

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THE RECTOR'S BOOK, CLAYWORTH, NOTTS. Transcribed and edited by Harry Gill and E. L. Guilford, M.A. Ten illustrations. Nottingham: H. B. Saxton, 1910. 8vo, pp. 167. Price 10s. 6d. net.

From 1676 to 1701 the Rev. William Sampson, Rector of Clayworth, a small and out-of-the-way Nottingham village, kept a book in which he recorded carefully all the noteworthy happenings, ecclesiastical and civil, in his parish. He also noted the chief events in national history, but as regards local affairs the entries are so varied and so full that

they give an excellent conspectus of village life in England during the last quarter of the seventeenth century. The rector naturally and very sensibly notes his repairs to his parsonage, and the details of his planting and sowing and reaping; the numbers each year of baptisms, marriages, and deaths, with other matters with which he may be said to have had an official connection; but he also chronicles many details of village life—the haymaking and the harvest, the prices of produce (tithes were, of course, an important matter), transfers of lands, lists of field-names and of the inhabitants, the accounts of churchwardens and of the overseers of the poor, with for each year a record of the weather. The last-named entries give additional proof (if such were needed) of the unchanging changeability of the English seasons. Snow seems to have been plentiful most winters. On December 22, 1689, "was snow above a foot deep on y^e plain ground, but blown in niches in divers places as high as ordinary pales: we were fain to have our way cutt frō y^e court to y^e Church, and it was as high as our heads on both sides." The entry for July 8, 1690, gives two glimpses of one side of village life: "A young Girl of Ralph Meers's, as it lay in its Cradle, and being left alone, was bitten by a pig y^t came in, so y^t it dyed of its wounds. About y^e same time William Walsh above named, was thrown drunk frō his Horse between North Leverton and Sturton, and was killed." Queen Mary died in December, 1694, and the rector, after noting various national and local observances, adds: "After this, the Poets of y^e Universities were mustered up, and those y^t lay disposed in y^e Nation and all y^t had either fire in y^r head or water in y^r eyes, desired upon y^e occasion to let it be seen." The slightly sarcastic tone of this entry suggests a suspicion that Mr. Sampson had Jacobite leanings; but he seems to have been one of those who welcomed the arrival of William of Orange. In June 1688, he refused to read King James's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, and, referring to the imprisonment and trial of the Seven Bishops, he alludes to those prelates as the "7 Angells of y^e English Protestant Church." Even burglaries were not unknown in this quiet village. The rector chronicles two, one of them being the theft from his own house of his plate, "to wit two Tankards, and three Casters," which were "stolen from off y^e Table in my Hall," the burglar having come in at the casement window in which "he broke a Quarry to get in his hand to turn y^e Turnil." The editors have performed a most useful service in so carefully transcribing and printing this illuminating record. So interesting and varied a collection of notings deserved a much fuller index than has been provided. The illustrations include two large folding facsimile pages, which seem to bring the reader very near to the ingenious compiler.

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A SHORT MASONIC HISTORY. By Frederick Armitage. With five illustrations. London: Weare and Co., 1909. 8vo, pp. 191. Price 4s. 6d. net.

To every Freemason who wishes to know something of the history and associations of the craft, but who from want of time or knowledge of the more or less remote sources of information on the subject has hitherto remained in comparative ignorance thereof, this concise little book should have a direct appeal.

And since in every lodge, except, perhaps, those few which make the history of Freemasonry their special reason for existence, the majority of brethren practically know little or nothing more than they are taught in lodge concerning the ritual of the order—which teaching is necessarily limited—we have no hesitation in recommending to the craft generally the study of this volume. In comparatively few pages Mr. Armitage has given us the sum of a great deal of information respecting the secret societies which preceded the great speculative body of Freemasons as it exists to-day, some very closely allied to it, others indicating similar lines of evolution, but differing widely in development. We wish Mr. Armitage had told us more about such degrees as the Royal Arch and the Mark degree, and especially in connection with the latter given some explanations of the universal use of masons' marks throughout the times when masonry was operative. The allied degrees find no mention in the book, and the system which comprises the eighteenth and thirty-third degrees is a more important branch of Freemasonry than Mr. Armitage would lead us to think.

Indeed, it is scarcely correct to refer to this branch as consisting of the eighteenth and thirty-third degrees, since it does much more than that.

We must differ from Mr. Armitage in some of his remarks as to the connection between operative and speculative masonry, and especially in his estimate of the operative mason. For instance, he tells us (p. 69), "The architects of those days were the abbots and monks who copied their plans from those of other similar buildings, and gave them to the masons to carry out." And in the same chapter (p. 70) he again refers to the ecclesiastics as those who "had prepared the plans, and who would superintend the work, either as advising architects or in the capacity known nowadays as 'clerk of the works,' to accept or reject the material to be used on the building." We venture to think Mr. Armitage is wrong here, since not only is there historic evidence against his conclusion, but from the internal evidence of the work, especially in details, it is manifestly impossible that this should have been the rule.

Some ecclesiastics, doubtless, were master masons or trained architects, some were members of lodges as patrons; but, generally speaking, we submit they were not the designers of the buildings erected by the masonic fraternities. In this connection Mr. Armitage might, with advantage, have more deeply studied the Comacines and Steinmetzen, to each of which important bodies he gives but a few lines.

Similarly, he underestimates the evidence of the master-hand in Irish architecture (p. 138), and in his reference to Scottish architecture he says (p. 132): "Scottish building runs on parallel lines to English, though in that country there is practically only one style analogous to what we call Early English." Surely this is a very controvertible statement.

But, since we should be sorry to underrate the value of Mr. Armitage's work, we offer our criticism in the hope that, perhaps in another edition, he will remember these points, and so make still more useful an instructive little book.

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We have received Sections I. and II. of *The Book of Decorative Furniture*, by Edwin Foley, to be issued

in seventeen large quarto sections at 2s. 6d. net each (London and Edinburgh: T. C. and E. C. Jack). The idea is to give illustrations in colour of some of the gems of domestic woodwork, dating from 1475 to 1815, preserved in private and public collections, with accompanying text, not merely describing the subject of each plate, but treating briefly of the evolution of styles and of the history of individual articles of household furniture from ancient times onwards. The letterpress is somewhat slight, but readable, and is accompanied by an abundance of good small illustrations in the text. The colour-plates are very good indeed. Part I. has six colour-plates—one showing the characteristic grain-markings of nine of the principal woods used in early times, and among the others are a fourteenth-century buttressed coffer at Faversham, an Italian Cassone, or marriage coffer (c. 1550), at South Kensington, and a late Gothic Schrank, or cupboard (fifteenth century), in the National Museum, Munich. Among the six plates in Part II. is the Littlecote bedstead, now in the possession of Mr. Vincent Robinson, of Parnham, Dorset. The least satisfactory feature is the arrangement of the pagination. The pages describing the plates are paged continuously with the text, to which they are in no wise related; so you get p. 26 ending in the middle of a sentence about Saxon and Norman woodwork, which is continued on p. 29, the intervening pp. 27 and 28 being given to a description of the above-named Gothic Schrank; and so it is with all the other plates. Such bad arrangement should certainly have been avoided. Otherwise the parts promise a work of considerable artistic and pictorial interest issued at a very moderate price.

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Among many booklets and pamphlets on our table are several which deserve special notice. Messrs. James Hedderwick and Sons, Ltd., of Glasgow, issue *The Architectural History of Glasgow Cathedral*, by T. L. Watson, F.R.I.B.A. (price 6d.), in which the history of the fabric is traced from its beginning, early in the thirteenth century, by Bishop Walter, through its gradual development, to the completion of the choir in 1280. The building of the nave and of the towers and other adjuncts was continued in the following century, but, says Mr. Watson, "from the end of the thirteenth century the regular and consistent development of the architecture of the cathedral ceases." This clearly-written and well-illustrated booklet will interest many architectural students. From Hull (A. Brown and Sons, Ltd.) comes the *First Annual Report of the Yorkshire Numismatic Fellowship*, edited by T. Sheppard, F.G.S. (price 1s. net), the chief contents of which are papers on Hull and other Yorkshire tokens, by Mr. W. Sykes, illustrated by several plates. The Fellowship was only formed in May, 1909, but its youth is vigorous. A companion Worcester booklet to that noticed last month is *A Worcester Parish in the Olden Times*, by "Auld Lang Syne" (price 6d.), issued by the *Worcester Herald*. The parish is that of St. Andrew, and the interesting notes on its history in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries here collected are founded on the parish accounts for the years 1587 to 1631, recently transcribed by Colonel Albert Webb, one of the present churchwardens of the parish.

The abundance and variety of the excellent illustrations in the *Architectural Review*, June, are bewildering. The subjects include Wall Gardens; the Athenian Acropolis—a fine series of original photographs illustrating Mr. L. B. Budden's second article on "Recent Reconstruction Work on the Acropolis"—the Guildhall, Rochester; No. 9, Clifford Street, W., and more modern houses—interiors and exteriors—at various places; and the planning of Bath—a charming set of plans and pictures. *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, December, just received, has some fine plates, and seventeenth-century churchwardens' accounts of the parish of Dallington. The entries are of an unusually meagre character, but it is interesting to find the cottagers classed as "cottiars," a variant of cottar, apparently. Payments for "urchins," or hedgehogs, were frequent. The *East Anglian*, May and June, contains much important documentary matter. We have also received *Travel and Exploration*, June, full of well-illustrated globe-trotting reading; the *Rivista d'Italia*, May; and the *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, January to March.

Correspondence.

THE LANDI DANTE CODEX AT MANCHESTER.

TO THE EDITOR.

DR. COSSIO'S paper on this literary treasure, reposing happily in our John Rylands Library, is informing and timely. But its value in its present form is, in my judgment, somewhat discounted by more than one inaccuracy of thought and fact. Thus the suggestion at the outset that "the Landi manuscript should be henceforth called the *Codex Mancuniensis*" bears at first sight the semblance of "a happy thought" as serving to differentiate it from others by "a local habitation and a name." Yet this apparent felicity of thought is, at least to me, in antagonism with the exigencies of truth; for the manuscript has nothing Mancestrian about it save its present "local habitation." Had it been transcribed, or even discovered, here, I would be the first to hail the proposed title whole-heartedly; but as it was neither, the suggestion, if adopted, could not but be wholly misleading. *Per contra*, "*Oxyrhynchus Papyri*" and "*Codex Sinaiticus*" are, in another direction, acceptable designations as indicative of their *loci inventionis*; whereas *Codex Mancuniensis* merely fixes the *locus in quo*, and is predicable of any otherwise nameless manuscript in any Manchester library. It is neither *vero* nor *ben trovato*. *Codex Landianus* would be vastly preferable, did it not entail a possibility of confusion with the celebrated *Codice Landiano* in the Biblioteca at Piacenza. But *Codex Pratonensis*, whilst obviating such a collision, would usefully indicate its birthplace. *Verbum sat sapienti*.

Again, at the risk of appearing hypercritical, I submit that it is hardly accurate to state that it is to Landi's "learning and energy, industry and patience, Manchester owes the possession of this precious *cimelio*." That he has enlarged the growing field of

Dante literature is beyond cavil, but it is rather to Mrs. Rylands' munificence that its presence in our midst is due. Obliquely only can our indebtedness be referred to him. Mayhap this insistence may be regarded as mere juggling with words, but it throws the matter into its right perspective.

Once more, the (no doubt) unintentional ambiguity of the following sentence seems to require rectification:

"De Batines, in his colossal work, *Bibliografia Dantesca*, does not describe this manuscript, nor does he even mention it."

Homer is surely nodding here. Neither De Batines nor any other bibliographer could well describe what he did not "even mention"; that he did not, neither could, do either in this instance arose from the fact (as virtually granted in the next sentence) that he was totally ignorant of the existence of the manuscript: "It is still unknown to the students of Dante lore."

This assertion (repeated substantially twice previously) also is open to exception or modification. As a humble "student of Dante lore" I had, some years ago, through the courtesy of the Chief Librarian, Mr. H. Guppy, M.A., access to and inspected the Codex, and in 1905 I inserted an excerpt from it (bearing on Inf. xv. 29) in the "Danteiana" column of *Notes and Queries* (10th S., iii. 483), and again in the same journal, under date December 4, 1909, called attention to it in a note headed "Dante MSS." (10th S., xii. 449), as also to another manuscript of the "D. C.," in the same library, of the sixteenth century, written on paper in double columns. Further, these two manuscripts were shown in a Dante exhibition held in the library from March to October, 1909, and an exhaustive catalogue of the exhibits was issued, which has since been widely circulated amongst Dantologists. The Codex, therefore, cannot, with a strict use of language, be labelled (or libelled) as "still unknown to the students of Dante lore." I question whether even the two preceding phrases alluded to—"unknown to bibliographers" and "unknown to Dante bibliographers"—can now be maintained as accurate. Mr. Guppy's gloss—"It has not yet been studied by any editors of Dante"—is more guarded and restricted, and differs widely from Dr. Cossio's unlimited expression. But even that will, I believe, soon be shorn of its reproach. From the unique Dante Library in the Cornell University to the equally unique Marchese Trivulzio collection at Milan the *Codex Pratonensis* cannot but have been known to Dante loreists and experts for considerably over a year. Personal inspection may so far have proved impossible for some, even the majority, of them, but ignorance of its habitat and (to an extent) of its contents cannot have been pleaded by them for some time past, and still less can it be henceforth, since the appearance of Dr. Cossio's opportune and excellent *aperçu*. I may add that the Rylands Library is already the depository of nearly 6,000 Dante volumes and pamphlets and five manuscripts.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

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NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review

